

Jobless still under 3 million

Unemployment in Britain fell last month to 2,954,414, or 12.2 per cent of the total workforce, thus again avoiding the politically embarrassing 3 million mark just before the Crosby by-election. The main cause of the decrease was a drop in unemployed school leavers. Adult jobless, however, rose to 11.4 per cent. Page 12

Loan rate cut shakes dollar

The dollar took a sharp knock on international currency markets yesterday as several American banks reduced their prime lending rates. A further fall in interest rates is expected. Page 12

£110m increase subsidy to BR

British Rail's passenger subsidy is to be raised by £110m to compensate for traffic lost through the recession. The amount is more generous than had been expected, but BR will still lose £50m on its passenger business this year. Page 2



Curb on foreign bank bids shelved

The Cabinet's economic strategy committee, shelved a plan to legislate against foreign takeovers of British banks prompted by the Bank of England's decision to accept a bid for the Royal Bank of Scotland. Page 12

Cut-price fares from BA

Discounted British Airways tickets, hitherto available only through "backstage shops", will be sold by normal travel agents under an experimental scheme starting on January 1. Discounts will average 25 per cent. Page 17

Saudis under the spotlight

The Arab summit, opening in Fez today with the Saudi, drew position under the spotlight, trying to sell the Saudi plan for a Middle East settlement to the hard-line states. Page 2

Labour post for women's rights

Miss Joan Lessor, a member of the Labour Party's national executive, will be responsible for women's rights and welfare in a new post in the Shadow Cabinet announced by Mr. Michael Foot, the Labour leader. Page 2

Scarman report on sale today

About 4,500 copies of the Scarman report on last summer's riots, five times the usual initial print run, for the Stationery Office publication, will be available in London and seven other cities from 11 am today. Only 50 copies will be available at the Stationery Office bookshop in Manchester, one of the cities most affected by the riots. Scarman profile, page 11

Britain accepts less immigrants

Britain accepted 13,600 fewer immigrants in the year ended September 30 last. The drop was caused mainly by falling immigration from the New Commonwealth and Pakistan and a decline in refugees. Rush to leave, page 4

Leader page, 13

Letters: On British REC contributions, from Mr Geoff Harris; racial imposture, from Professor Kenneth Kirkwood; SDP and education, from Mr M. St. J. Parker.

Leading articles: rates, Arab summit, Mrs Williams.

Features, page 12

No going back for the Poles this winter; the Catholic bishops take on Reagan.

Obituary, page 14

Sir Olaf Caroe, Mr John Corbett.

Home News 2-4 Parliament 10

Overseas 6-8 Property 10

Arts 14 Science 14

Business 15-21 Sport 22, 23

City 24 TV & Radio 27

Crossword 28 Theatre, etc 27

Diary 28 Weather 28

Law Report 4 Wills 14

Laurie cartoon 7

Call to the Bar, page 14

British oil rig drifts out of control in North Sea

By Staff Reporters

A British oil rig with 20 people on board was last night drifting out of control in the North Sea in gale-force winds and mountainous seas after a day of high drama and appalling weather that saw 66 oil rig workers rescued to safety. Earlier a 27,650-tonne Norwegian service platform vessel, the Sedco/Philips SS, which had also dragged an anchor had threatened to collide with the platform in the Ekofisk field causing a major catastrophe. Last night, however, Phillips said the vessel was under control in a safe position 2,100 feet from the platform. The British rig, the Transworld 58, which operates in the Ekofisk field, was last night drifting slowly south-east, 200 miles south-east of Aberdeen with four tug shadowing her, hoping to put a line on board. But winds of 60 miles an hour and 30-40 foot waves were hampering their efforts. A spokesman for Hamilton Brothers, the rig's operators, said none of the men, who include two divers still in decompression chambers, were in danger, and that the situation was stable.

Gale force winds and heavy seas

"We are in communication with the tug, but obviously we are anxious to have it back under tow as soon as possible," he said. At the rate the rig was moving it was 70 hours away from the nearest installation in the Ekofisk field. The Meteorological Office was forecasting a slow improvement in the weather, but with heavy seas and gale force winds continuing. Earlier in the day 48 oil workers had been lifted from the 9,200-tonne rig, after it broke eight of its 12 anchors in the storm. The rig was then towed to a safe position. Eighteen non-essential workers were also lifted from the Norwegian platform vessel, 30 miles north of the British rig's original position. They were taken to the Ekofisk field accommodation platform in the Ekofisk field, seven miles away. Ninety-four men remained on board the vessel, but the company said it hoped to remove further 25 non-essential workers from the vessel when the weather permitted. Oil production in both the Ekofisk and For fields ceased early yesterday.

During the day eight men were rescued from the platform, a fishing vessel, off Peterhead, and North Sea ferry services were severely disrupted. Anticipating bad weather the Transworld had shut down production as early as Monday, closing its subsea valves. But in the early morning three anchor chains snapped in the huge seas and the crew donned survival suits. The rig began to lose its balance, more chains snapped and the crew themselves cut three other anchors to allow it to drift and prevent it capsizing. By last night it had drifted ten miles east-south-east of its original position. At 7.30 am the British helicopter flew from Aberdeen to land on the platform rig and evacuate the men. The rig eventually lost all 12 of its

anchors, which each weigh between 2,000 and 3,000 pounds. As it began to drift a narrowly missed 200-tonne tanker, mooring buoy. Meanwhile a potential disaster was being averted, 20 miles to the north in the Ekofisk field, the scene of the Alexander Kielland disaster last year in which 122 people died. The service platform vessel Sedco/Philips broke one of its eight anchors and began to slew in heavy seas towards the 100 production platform 750 feet away. According to RAF and Norwegian rescue services the platform drifted to within 250 feet of the platform where a collision would have led to a major disaster. According to Phillips, however, the platform was halted 500 feet away when the anchor-handling vessel Tender Power got an emergency wire on board. Preparations were made to take it under tow if necessary. The vessel, however, unlike the Transworld 58, has self-propulsion and all but two of the anchors were released. Last night the rig was stable 2,100 feet from the platform. A spokesman for Phillips described the situation as "not quite normal, but not critical". The Sedco/Philips SS is, like the Transworld 58, a semi-submersible vessel with wide "amercage" and maintenance facilities to other rigs. It has an elaborate superstructure of cranes, with a machine shop, small hospital and fire-fighting equipment. Built by the Japanese firm Kawasaki, it has been operating in the Ekofisk field since 1978. The Transworld 58 is a converted drilling rig, the first to be changed from drilling to oil and gas production and has operated in the Ekofisk field since 1975. Owned by Dover Oil and Gas, and built in the Netherlands, it produces 19,000 barrels of oil a day from the Ekofisk field. One of the helicopter pilots said that the rig was "not out of control" and that the Captain Andrew Golland, said: "The wind was in excess of 60 knots, and there were rain and snow showers. It was approaching the limits where it is possible to fly a helicopter. It was a question of landing, but of trying to keep the helicopter on the heli-deck."

Crew decide to stay on board

The aircraft was actually flying "with the wind" and were touching down as we were getting the crew on to the aircraft. We were trying to hold it down and keep it from blowing off the deck. Last night a tug, which was over the rescue of the crew from the trawler Palmyra, when it got into difficulties off Peterhead. It issued a mayday call when it began taking water and a Nimrod involved in the rig operation was directed to it. The Scottish Coastguard said the trawler had not given a clear identification and RAF rescue said that when a winchman went on to the vessel six of the eight crew insisted on remaining on board, asking for a pump. The aircraft headed for the Forties field to collect one, but had twice to return to the vessel before the remaining crew agreed to abandon it. Last night it was low in the water and a service vessel was sailing towards it to see if it could be saved. Night of fear, page 2

Matthews sacks Stevens at Express

By Roger Bartholomew
Mr. Joseph Stevens has been dismissed from his position as deputy chairman and managing director of Express Newspapers. The unexpected news came in a Black statement from Lord Matthews, the chief executive of Trafalgar House, the conglomerate which controls the Daily Express, Sunday Express and Daily Star. It said: "Lord Matthews announced today that Mr. J. E. Stevens is leaving the Express Newspapers Group with immediate effect, and his executive responsibilities are for the present being taken up by the deputy managing director, Mr. M. J. Murphy. The statement did not mention the fact that Mr. Stevens had resigned two weeks ago on being offered the post of deputy managing director of News Group, publishers of The Sun and News of the World. It is not known when he will be released from his contract. Lord Matthews would throw no further light yesterday on the reasons for the abrupt departure of the mercurial Mr. Stevens, whose association with the group began in 1953, when he became personal assistant to Sir Max Aitken, then chairman of Beaverbrook Newspapers, which Trafalgar House took over in 1977. It is understood that he was to depart at a meeting on Monday afternoon of part of the board of Express Newspapers, at which Lord Matthews was present.



Caged defendants: Some of the 24 men—four charged with the murder of President Sadat of Egypt and 20 with having taken part in the plot—are seen in a gridded dock during their trial which has opened in the Red Mountain military camp, in Egypt. The trial has so far been held in public. The prosecution has demanded the death penalty for all the defendants

Referendum plan is dead, Heseltine indicates

By Philip Webster
Political Reporter

Conservative backbenchers were left in little doubt last night that Mr. Michael Heseltine, Secretary of State for the Environment, has dropped his long-term proposal to require a referendum on the issue of Northern Ireland's status. He said: "I have never had any such plan. Those who claim that such plans exist can produce no evidence of them and only stir up groundless fears," he said. The warning on the private armistice came as the British and Irish governments considered the longer-term impact of Monday's Day of Action by the Irish Republican Army, which, although it itself generally unimpressive, culminated in a chilling display of paramilitary strength after nightfall.

Mr. Heseltine also gave the impression that the Government was preparing to legislate in the next session of Parliament on the reform of the rating system. He was said to have gone slightly further than Mrs Margaret Thatcher, who indicated in the Commons earlier that the Government would legislate to reform the rating system. Mr. Heseltine was said to have made clear that the Government felt consultations on the Green Paper on alternatives to the rating system, to be published next month, would be completed in time for legislation next session.

Backbenchers went into last night's meeting heartened by the Prime Minister's confirmation at Question Time of her desire to have speedily on the abolition of the present rating system. She told MPs that it would be "advisable" for the Government to bring forward a bill during the present session.

She said: "I would have to make clear that the revenue which comes in from the rating system, domestic rates and business rates, would have to be replaced from revenue elsewhere. As Labour MPs laughed and retorted: "One cannot have expenditure which is not covered by taxation."

Brezhnev wants to cut arms says Schmidt

From Patrick Clough and Michael Binyon, Bonn, Nov 24

On the final day of talks between President Brezhnev and Herr Helmut Schmidt, the West German Chancellor, it became clear that East and West are still far apart on the crucial issue of arms control. But Herr Schmidt said his Special Democratic Party that he had no doubt of the Soviet Union's serious intention to achieve substantial reductions in medium-range missiles in the Geneva negotiations beginning on Monday. After spending much of the talks trying to persuade Mr. Brezhnev that President Reagan was serious in wanting agreement on arms control, Herr Schmidt said tonight it was "more than clear that the Soviet leadership cannot correctly evaluate the intentions of the American leadership". It is suggested that the Russians are being deliberately sceptical about the Americans' sincerity in order to present themselves as the real champions of peace, possibly to give additional encouragement to the European peace movement.

Another point of disagreement was the stretching up and balancing of weapons systems. Herr Kurt Becker, the German spokesman, said there had been little argument in the talks over the number of individual weapons on each side, but neither could agree which categories should be placed against each other and discussed in Geneva. But the Chancellor said he had been fully satisfied with the talks. The West Germans had, and would continue to have, the duty to act as interpreters of the Western position. "No one could expect, and we at least did not expect that even days before the beginning of the negotiations in Geneva the Soviet Union would be prepared to correct or change its negotiating position or even hint at concessions". It was evident, he added, that the Soviet Union shared his view that the Geneva negotiations should be conducted stage by stage, rather than attempting global treatment of all European-based nuclear missiles at once. The Chancellor said both sides had been clear and very honest with each other and the atmosphere had been friendly. But in public the talks have been accompanied by barrages of propaganda and polemics. Mr. Leonid Zamyatin, made by the Soviet spokesman, morning verged on rudeness in flatly contradicting Herr Becker, asserting that the West German suggestion the Russians had misunderstood Mr. Reagan was false. They had fully understood his offer, he said, and found it completely unacceptable as it was only verbal propaganda. The Soviet spokesman showed how sensitive the Russians are over the question of Mr. Brezhnev's health. Herr Becker said Herr Schmidt, speaking as a man who himself had just been ill, had been impressed by the Soviet leader's good physical condition and stamina. But Mr. Zamyatin, evidently misunderstanding, attacked Herr Becker, declaring Mr. Brezhnev was fully able to support a rigorous timetable. Today was indeed a strenuous one for him. He had separate meetings with all four Parliamentary leaders—Herr Willy Brandt, Herr Helmut Kohl, Herr Hans-Dietrich Genscher and Herr Franz Josef Strauss. The Soviet daily Pravda carried references to Soviet missiles, Afghanistan and grain imports when it printed the text of a speech given by Herr Schmidt in Bonn on Monday night. (Reuter reports from Moscow.) Birthday tribute, back page

Private armies will not take over the policing of Ulster says Prior

From Tim Jones and Christopher Thomas, Belfast

Mr. James Prior, Secretary of State for Northern Ireland, said last night that the Government would not allow private armies in the province to take over the work of the police and the Army. And he repeated his assurance that the Government has no plans to push Northern Ireland into a united Ireland and "has never had any such plan. Those who claim that such plans exist can produce no evidence of them and only stir up groundless fears," he said. The warning on the private armistice came as the British and Irish governments considered the longer-term impact of Monday's Day of Action by the Irish Republican Army, which, although it itself generally unimpressive, culminated in a chilling display of paramilitary strength after nightfall.

Mr. Prior said: "The Government will not allow private armies to take over the work of the police and the Army. The Government will not adopt methods which abandon the rule of law or which are intended to punish the innocent." It was, he said, in the interests of the people of the United Kingdom that there should be close and friendly relations with the Government of the Republic of Ireland, particularly on security. "Her Majesty's Government will not be deterred from its policy."

Previously Mr. Prior was not impressed by the assurances and continued to insist yesterday that the Anglo-Irish talks were geared to involving Dublin directly in the affairs of Northern Ireland and eventually to put them into an all-Ireland state. Mr. Prior's actions, he said, gave the lie to his words. And he promised that unless Mrs Margaret Thatcher abandoned her "madness" the Third Force would move again. "I am not saying what the next step will be in detail. It will have to be done in such a way that the Government will really be thinking. There is no going to be any notice of it. It will be extreme action."

In spite of Mr. Prior's warnings, members of the Third Force said yesterday they were ready at short notice to go to protect any homes along the border. Mr. Birt Johnston, one of its officers, in Co. Fermanagh, said: "We are not going to guard people and not have guns. Guns will have to be used. These will be legally held firearms."

In Belfast, Stephen Hughes, 19, a Roman Catholic youth shot by two gunmen at his home in the Old Park area of the city within hours of the murder of the Rev. Robert Bradford, died yesterday. No organisation admitted responsibility. The British Council of Churches yesterday condemned as a betrayal of Ulster the tactics employed by Mr. Paisley in his day of action and his proposals for a third force. At its autumn meeting in London, the council, composed mainly of Protestant churches, overwhelmingly endorsed the criticism of the day of action made by the Irish Council of Churches last week and went on to condemn actions "which place sections of the population, whether majority or minority, in fear for their lives". Photograph, page 2

Longford accuses an angry Hailsham

By Ruth Noyes, Parliamentary Correspondent

Lord Hailsham, the Lord Chancellor, and Lord Longford, clashed angrily in the House of Lords yesterday over the claim made in an article in The Sunday Times that the judiciary had thwarted penal reforms proposed by Mr. William Whitelaw, the Home Secretary, aimed at reducing the prison population.

Both peers accused each other of not telling the truth when Lord Longford, noted for his lengthy campaigns for prison reforms, repeated the allegations made in the article. Lord Hailsham intervened angrily as a debate opened on the letter in The Times from the governor of Wormwood Scrubs. Mr. John McCauley, describing the prison as a penal dustbin, Lord Longford, complaining about the alleged action of the judiciary, had just finished telling the House that it was totally wrong that the Home Secretary should be thwarted by the judiciary. The judiciary, he said, were the custodians of our legal standards in this country and they of all people should never place themselves above the law.

Rising from the Woolsack, Lord Hailsham angrily told the House: "There is absolutely no truth in the suggestion that the judiciary have thwarted the Home Secretary, even if they had the power to do that." At that point, charge and counter charge between the two came at breakneck speed. Lord Longford snapped back that there was not a word of truth in what the Lord Chancellor had said. Lord Hailsham replied: "I do not know on what authority the noble lord is questioning my words." He had been to great pains to discover the truth of what the judiciary were consulted and expressed their view as they were entitled to do. Turning towards Lord Longford, Lord Hailsham said: "There is absolutely no truth in the suggestion that the judiciary have thwarted the Home Secretary, even if they had the power to do that."

Lord Longford was in no mood to withdraw anything. It was the Lord Chancellor, he said, who had challenged the truth of what he had said.

Lord Hailsham again jumped angrily to his feet. To suggest that the judiciary was seeking to thwart the will of Parliament, which had not so far been expressed in an Act of Parliament, was wholly untrue, Lord Longford then embarked on another attack, suggesting that the judiciary was thwarting the will of the people as expressed by the Home Secretary by imposing too lengthy sentences.

Lord Hailsham again exploded from the Woolsack. Lord Longford, he said, was now making a different accusation. These attacks on the judges were without foundation and should be withdrawn. But it was Lord Longford who got in the last word. "I repeat every word that I have said," he said defiantly.

The exception that could prove to be your rule.

THE FAMOUS GROUSE
FINEST SCOTCH WHISKY
Matthew Clegg & Son Ltd.
Perth, Scotland
Produced in Scotland

Victory is in sight for Williams

From Julian Havilland
Political Editor,
Liverpool

With only 24 hours of campaigning remaining, the Labour vote in the Crosby by-election appeared to be rapidly collapsing last night, in spite of the arrival of Mr Michael Foot, leader of the Opposition, in Merseyside.

As the evidence grew that traditional Labour voters were moving to Mrs Shirley Williams, the Social Democratic-Liberal Alliance candidate, to register their dissatisfaction with the Government, the opinion polls continued to give the message they have been giving for the past month, that Mrs Williams is going to win and become the first member of Parliament elected under the SDP banner.

Mr John Backhouse, the Labour candidate, seeing his support ebb away, admitted yesterday: "I have to accept that it does not look terribly good."

Mrs Williams was taking nothing for granted and denied that she regarded the election as already won. Asked to comment on the latest opinion poll, which gave her a 15 percentage point lead over Mr John Butcher, the Conservative candidate, she suggested that it might be another "secret weapon" from the Conservatives, designed to give her a false sense of security.

Mr Butcher, who appears to be on the point of losing a majority at the last general election of more than 19,000, said he was very confident. "I am not losing this election, I am winning it," he declared with the imperturbable smile of a politician whose skin is thickening fast. "The people I am meeting are giving very good support to the Government."

Mr Butcher and Mr Backhouse are clearly up against something big. Mr Butcher, a more effective campaigner than some of his critics have recognised, has some evidence that his support has increased in recent days, though not by enough to save him. But for every percentage point the Conservatives pull back, the Labour campaign appears to be losing in votes which go to Mrs Williams.

Mr Backhouse described the Social Democrats' appeal yesterday as "a new something; we're not quite sure what it is; a new phenomenon". He did not accept that he was not going to be MP for Crosby, but conceded that the Social Democrats were gaining and he was losing because of a tactical switching of votes.

Mr Backhouse said some people whom he had canvassed in recent days had told him they were voting for Mrs Williams because they thought she was going to win.



Stepping out on the campaign trail in Crosby, Mrs Shirley Williams gets the Walter Raleigh treatment from Mr Gabriel Brets, aged 29, a painter and decorator.

Others had told him on the doorstep that if they did not vote for her they would abstain.

The Conservative campaign yesterday briefly produced Mr Michael Allison, Minister of State at the Department of Employment, to make the most of the good news in the latest employment figures. He was optimistic, but tentatively so. He said that the impression he got was that the tide had turned, but it was difficult to be certain.

The seasonally adjusted figures showed unemployment beginning systematically and unmistakably to drop, although it is not dramatic and although it is still too early to be absolutely confident that this trend will be maintained, say, in January.

Mr Allison also made some modest claims for the new changes proposed in trade union law. He had no doubt that the public wanted further changes in industrial legislation, and they were going to get them. They would lead to further protection of the individual, and to modernization of the framework of trade union law.

Mr Allison pointed to a landslide victory for Mrs Williams were dismissed yesterday by Mr Backhouse (the Press Association reports). The latest poll, carried out by MORI, forecasts that the alliance will win with a majority of 6,000. But Mr Backhouse, who would be left with 14 per cent support, according to the poll, said: "I do not accept that I am not going to be the new MP for Crosby."

His own canvassing returns put him ahead of the alliance and one per cent behind the Tories, with 28 per cent of the vote. "The signs are that Tories are defecting to the Social Democrats," he said.

Mr Backhouse said some people whom he had canvassed in recent days had told him they were voting for Mrs Williams because they thought she was going to win.

There was no dispute that the GLC had set out in its decision manifesto a cut in the fares at the remedy to the problem. The decision was taken openly with opportunity for debate, Mr. in the Court of Appeal as Alexander said. The hearing continues today.

But that is an oversimplification in the sense not only that ratepayers sometimes use the transport system, but that an efficient, integrated transport system must, in the context of a modern city, affect the amenity directly or indirectly.

Another issue was effect of the supplementary rate imposed by the GLC. It had attracted a cut in its rate support grant by central government as part of its overall policy for keeping down expenditure. That was a penalty that boroughs thought unfair.

The question for the Lords, he said, was whether under the Transport Act, 1969, the GLC had power to implement the policies it did implement and, secondly, if there was that power, whether it had exercised it so unreasonably that it could not be regarded as a proper exercise of power.

For a decade both the Conservative and Labour parties when in power at County Hall had felt able to hold fare levels by ever increasing subsidies to London Transport, but if the judgment of Lord Justice Oliver in the Court of Appeal was right, that could no longer be done, he said.

There was no dispute that the GLC had set out in its decision manifesto a cut in the fares at the remedy to the problem. The decision was taken openly with opportunity for debate, Mr. in the Court of Appeal as Alexander said. The hearing continues today.

But that is an oversimplification in the sense not only that ratepayers sometimes use the transport system, but that an efficient, integrated transport system must, in the context of a modern city, affect the amenity directly or indirectly.

Another issue was effect of the supplementary rate imposed by the GLC. It had attracted a cut in its rate support grant by central government as part of its overall policy for keeping down expenditure. That was a penalty that boroughs thought unfair.

Others had told him on the doorstep that if they did not vote for her they would abstain.

The Conservative campaign yesterday briefly produced Mr Michael Allison, Minister of State at the Department of Employment, to make the most of the good news in the latest employment figures. He was optimistic, but tentatively so. He said that the impression he got was that the tide had turned, but it was difficult to be certain.

The seasonally adjusted figures showed unemployment beginning systematically and unmistakably to drop, although it is not dramatic and although it is still too early to be absolutely confident that this trend will be maintained, say, in January.

Mr Allison also made some modest claims for the new changes proposed in trade union law. He had no doubt that the public wanted further changes in industrial legislation, and they were going to get them. They would lead to further protection of the individual, and to modernization of the framework of trade union law.

Mr Allison pointed to a landslide victory for Mrs Williams were dismissed yesterday by Mr Backhouse (the Press Association reports). The latest poll, carried out by MORI, forecasts that the alliance will win with a majority of 6,000. But Mr Backhouse, who would be left with 14 per cent support, according to the poll, said: "I do not accept that I am not going to be the new MP for Crosby."

His own canvassing returns put him ahead of the alliance and one per cent behind the Tories, with 28 per cent of the vote. "The signs are that Tories are defecting to the Social Democrats," he said.

Mr Backhouse said some people whom he had canvassed in recent days had told him they were voting for Mrs Williams because they thought she was going to win.

There was no dispute that the GLC had set out in its decision manifesto a cut in the fares at the remedy to the problem. The decision was taken openly with opportunity for debate, Mr. in the Court of Appeal as Alexander said. The hearing continues today.

But that is an oversimplification in the sense not only that ratepayers sometimes use the transport system, but that an efficient, integrated transport system must, in the context of a modern city, affect the amenity directly or indirectly.

Another issue was effect of the supplementary rate imposed by the GLC. It had attracted a cut in its rate support grant by central government as part of its overall policy for keeping down expenditure. That was a penalty that boroughs thought unfair.

The question for the Lords, he said, was whether under the Transport Act, 1969, the GLC had power to implement the policies it did implement and, secondly, if there was that power, whether it had exercised it so unreasonably that it could not be regarded as a proper exercise of power.

For a decade both the Conservative and Labour parties when in power at County Hall had felt able to hold fare levels by ever increasing subsidies to London Transport, but if the judgment of Lord Justice Oliver in the Court of Appeal was right, that could no longer be done, he said.

There was no dispute that the GLC had set out in its decision manifesto a cut in the fares at the remedy to the problem. The decision was taken openly with opportunity for debate, Mr. in the Court of Appeal as Alexander said. The hearing continues today.

But that is an oversimplification in the sense not only that ratepayers sometimes use the transport system, but that an efficient, integrated transport system must, in the context of a modern city, affect the amenity directly or indirectly.

Another issue was effect of the supplementary rate imposed by the GLC. It had attracted a cut in its rate support grant by central government as part of its overall policy for keeping down expenditure. That was a penalty that boroughs thought unfair.

The question for the Lords, he said, was whether under the Transport Act, 1969, the GLC had power to implement the policies it did implement and, secondly, if there was that power, whether it had exercised it so unreasonably that it could not be regarded as a proper exercise of power.

For a decade both the Conservative and Labour parties when in power at County Hall had felt able to hold fare levels by ever increasing subsidies to London Transport, but if the judgment of Lord Justice Oliver in the Court of Appeal was right, that could no longer be done, he said.

There was no dispute that the GLC had set out in its decision manifesto a cut in the fares at the remedy to the problem. The decision was taken openly with opportunity for debate, Mr. in the Court of Appeal as Alexander said. The hearing continues today.

But that is an oversimplification in the sense not only that ratepayers sometimes use the transport system, but that an efficient, integrated transport system must, in the context of a modern city, affect the amenity directly or indirectly.

Doctor in thick of bribe plan, court told

A Bournemouth doctor acted as a middleman in an attempt to pass £5,000 to a Maltese government minister to ensure that a hospital construction contract was given to John Poulson's company, it was alleged at Bournemouth magistrates' court yesterday.

Dr Kenneth Williams, aged 54, of Glenferness Avenue, Bournemouth, is facing criminal proceedings on two charges of corruptly offering £2,000 and £3,000 in 1966 for transmission to Dr Carmelo Caruana, then Minister of Public Buildings and Works in Malta.

Mr Anthony Purnell, for the prosecution, said that Dr Williams was "directly concerned" in seeking to give the money to Dr Caruana. The money, it was alleged, was paid by Vickers Ltd. Dr Williams was managing director of the company's medical engineering division at the time.

Mr Ernest Lester, chief cashier at Vickers, said in a statement that payments to the John Abela Trading Company, acting as agents for Caruana in Malta, were initiated by Dr Williams.

The money was meant to ensure that the design and construction contract for the Royal Victoria Hospital in Gozo, Malta, went to Poulson. Mr Purnell said: "Coordinators would be the ITC, the International Technical and Construction Services Company, set up by Mr Poulson as his overseas trading company. The chairman was Mr Reginald Maudling, MP then in the shadow cabinet, and one of the directors was Dr Williams."

Mr Purnell said: "At an early stage it was decided that Caruana was to be bribed and Dr Williams was in the thick of it. Caruana wanted a party press and the idea was that the bribe should take the form of a contribution to build his press."

The hearing was adjourned until January 21.

Second defection to SDP on the GLC

By David Walker

The Social Democrats yesterday claimed their second seat on the Greater London Council when Mr Paul Rossi, a councillor formerly active in the Campaign for Labour Victory, announced that he was leaving Labour because of its continuing drift to Trotskyism. His application to join the Social Democrats will be a formality.

Mr Rossi, aged 31, who has held his Lewisham, East, seat only since last May, joins Mrs Anne Sofer, the former Labour member who resigned her seat and recaptured it for the Social Democrats. Mrs Sofer has recently been voting in alliance with Mr Adrian Slade, the council's only Liberal.

In a statement Mr Rossi said: "I intend to remain a member of the GLC. I am happy to fight a by-election against Ken Livingstone (the GLC Labour leader) if he will have the guts to resign and put his views to the test."

Mrs Sofer said Mr Rossi was a "terrific person" and she was very much looking forward to working with him. Mr Slade said that defection from Labour would not be the last. More would follow the push Labour's overall GLC majority of four even lower.

Voting patterns at yesterday's GLC meeting suggested that Mrs Mair Garside could be another future defector from the Labour group. Mr Rossi's defection also affects the balance of power on the borough council at Lambeth, where he has been a councillor for seven years. It reduces Labour's majority there to eight.

His letter of resignation from the Labour group arrived at the GLC meeting just as Labour scored a tactical coup by tricking the Conservative opposition into adjourning the meeting after only minor items.

Mr Rossi's defection also affects the balance of power on the borough council at Lambeth, where he has been a councillor for seven years. It reduces Labour's majority there to eight.

His letter of resignation from the Labour group arrived at the GLC meeting just as Labour scored a tactical coup by tricking the Conservative opposition into adjourning the meeting after only minor items.

Mr Rossi's defection also affects the balance of power on the borough council at Lambeth, where he has been a councillor for seven years. It reduces Labour's majority there to eight.

His letter of resignation from the Labour group arrived at the GLC meeting just as Labour scored a tactical coup by tricking the Conservative opposition into adjourning the meeting after only minor items.

Mr Rossi's defection also affects the balance of power on the borough council at Lambeth, where he has been a councillor for seven years. It reduces Labour's majority there to eight.

His letter of resignation from the Labour group arrived at the GLC meeting just as Labour scored a tactical coup by tricking the Conservative opposition into adjourning the meeting after only minor items.

Mr Rossi's defection also affects the balance of power on the borough council at Lambeth, where he has been a councillor for seven years. It reduces Labour's majority there to eight.

His letter of resignation from the Labour group arrived at the GLC meeting just as Labour scored a tactical coup by tricking the Conservative opposition into adjourning the meeting after only minor items.

Mr Rossi's defection also affects the balance of power on the borough council at Lambeth, where he has been a councillor for seven years. It reduces Labour's majority there to eight.

His letter of resignation from the Labour group arrived at the GLC meeting just as Labour scored a tactical coup by tricking the Conservative opposition into adjourning the meeting after only minor items.

Mr Rossi's defection also affects the balance of power on the borough council at Lambeth, where he has been a councillor for seven years. It reduces Labour's majority there to eight.

His letter of resignation from the Labour group arrived at the GLC meeting just as Labour scored a tactical coup by tricking the Conservative opposition into adjourning the meeting after only minor items.



'Romans' fight back

Michael Bogdanov, associate director of the National Theatre, is to be tried at the Central Criminal Court next March on a charge of gross indecency in connexion with the play *The Romans in Britain*.

An appeal was launched yesterday for funds to pay for his defence (Our Arts Correspondent writes). The campaign was announced by Mr Andrew Leitch, administrator of the Old Vic, who said that the case involving Mr Bogdanov might be taken as far as the European Court of Human Rights in order to fight what the campaign sees as unfair censorship.

Mr Bogdanov faces a private prosecution brought by Mrs Mary Whitehouse under the Sexual Offences Act, 1956. His supporters believe the Theatre's Act, which in 1968 abolished the Lord Chamberlain's power of censorship over plays and provided the theatre with protection against those who seek to suppress uncomfortable scenes, is adequate.

The Church Army appeal launched yesterday for funds to pay for his defence (Our Arts Correspondent writes). The campaign was announced by Mr Andrew Leitch, administrator of the Old Vic, who said that the case involving Mr Bogdanov might be taken as far as the European Court of Human Rights in order to fight what the campaign sees as unfair censorship.

Mr Bogdanov faces a private prosecution brought by Mrs Mary Whitehouse under the Sexual Offences Act, 1956. His supporters believe the Theatre's Act, which in 1968 abolished the Lord Chamberlain's power of censorship over plays and provided the theatre with protection against those who seek to suppress uncomfortable scenes, is adequate.

The Church Army appeal launched yesterday for funds to pay for his defence (Our Arts Correspondent writes). The campaign was announced by Mr Andrew Leitch, administrator of the Old Vic, who said that the case involving Mr Bogdanov might be taken as far as the European Court of Human Rights in order to fight what the campaign sees as unfair censorship.

Mr Bogdanov faces a private prosecution brought by Mrs Mary Whitehouse under the Sexual Offences Act, 1956. His supporters believe the Theatre's Act, which in 1968 abolished the Lord Chamberlain's power of censorship over plays and provided the theatre with protection against those who seek to suppress uncomfortable scenes, is adequate.

The Church Army appeal launched yesterday for funds to pay for his defence (Our Arts Correspondent writes). The campaign was announced by Mr Andrew Leitch, administrator of the Old Vic, who said that the case involving Mr Bogdanov might be taken as far as the European Court of Human Rights in order to fight what the campaign sees as unfair censorship.

Mr Bogdanov faces a private prosecution brought by Mrs Mary Whitehouse under the Sexual Offences Act, 1956. His supporters believe the Theatre's Act, which in 1968 abolished the Lord Chamberlain's power of censorship over plays and provided the theatre with protection against those who seek to suppress uncomfortable scenes, is adequate.

The Church Army appeal launched yesterday for funds to pay for his defence (Our Arts Correspondent writes). The campaign was announced by Mr Andrew Leitch, administrator of the Old Vic, who said that the case involving Mr Bogdanov might be taken as far as the European Court of Human Rights in order to fight what the campaign sees as unfair censorship.

Mr Bogdanov faces a private prosecution brought by Mrs Mary Whitehouse under the Sexual Offences Act, 1956. His supporters believe the Theatre's Act, which in 1968 abolished the Lord Chamberlain's power of censorship over plays and provided the theatre with protection against those who seek to suppress uncomfortable scenes, is adequate.

The Church Army appeal launched yesterday for funds to pay for his defence (Our Arts Correspondent writes). The campaign was announced by Mr Andrew Leitch, administrator of the Old Vic, who said that the case involving Mr Bogdanov might be taken as far as the European Court of Human Rights in order to fight what the campaign sees as unfair censorship.

Mr Bogdanov faces a private prosecution brought by Mrs Mary Whitehouse under the Sexual Offences Act, 1956. His supporters believe the Theatre's Act, which in 1968 abolished the Lord Chamberlain's power of censorship over plays and provided the theatre with protection against those who seek to suppress uncomfortable scenes, is adequate.

The Church Army appeal launched yesterday for funds to pay for his defence (Our Arts Correspondent writes). The campaign was announced by Mr Andrew Leitch, administrator of the Old Vic, who said that the case involving Mr Bogdanov might be taken as far as the European Court of Human Rights in order to fight what the campaign sees as unfair censorship.

Mr Bogdanov faces a private prosecution brought by Mrs Mary Whitehouse under the Sexual Offences Act, 1956. His supporters believe the Theatre's Act, which in 1968 abolished the Lord Chamberlain's power of censorship over plays and provided the theatre with protection against those who seek to suppress uncomfortable scenes, is adequate.

The Church Army appeal launched yesterday for funds to pay for his defence (Our Arts Correspondent writes). The campaign was announced by Mr Andrew Leitch, administrator of the Old Vic, who said that the case involving Mr Bogdanov might be taken as far as the European Court of Human Rights in order to fight what the campaign sees as unfair censorship.

Fares ruling 'could harm transport'

By Frances Gibb

If the House of Lords rules that the Greater London Council's cheaper fares scheme is invalid there will be a very substantial rise in fares and a potential rise in serious effort to London's transport services, a QC said yesterday.

Opening an appeal by the GLC against the Court of Appeal's recent ruling against its "Fares Fair" scheme, Mr Robert Alexander, QC, told the Lords' Appellate Committee that another effect could be that transport authorities throughout the country would be challenged over their fares policy.

Lord Denning, Master of the Rolls, and two other judges in the Court of Appeal ruled on November 10 that the GLC had no power to impose a supplementary rate to pay for a 25 per cent cut in bus and Underground fares.

They granted an order for the quashing of the supplementary rate to the Conservative-controlled London Borough of Bromley, which was appealing against a High Court ruling that the GLC was entitled to impose the extra rate.

Fares have remained at their new level pending the longer be done, he said. Lords decision, but the GLC was instructed to prepare to increase them in the event of the Lords upholding the ruling of the Court of Appeal's decision.

Mr Alexander said the case taken openly with opportunity for debate, Mr. in the Court of Appeal as Alexander said. The hearing continues today.

But that is an oversimplification in the sense not only that ratepayers sometimes use the transport system, but that an efficient, integrated transport system must, in the context of a modern city, affect the amenity directly or indirectly.

Another issue was effect of the supplementary rate imposed by the GLC. It had attracted a cut in its rate support grant by central government as part of its overall policy for keeping down expenditure. That was a penalty that boroughs thought unfair.

The question for the Lords, he said, was whether under the Transport Act, 1969, the GLC had power to implement the policies it did implement and, secondly, if there was that power, whether it had exercised it so unreasonably that it could not be regarded as a proper exercise of power.

For a decade both the Conservative and Labour parties when in power at County Hall had felt able to hold fare levels by ever increasing subsidies to London Transport, but if the judgment of Lord Justice Oliver in the Court of Appeal was right, that could no longer be done, he said.

There was no dispute that the GLC had set out in its decision manifesto a cut in the fares at the remedy to the problem. The decision was taken openly with opportunity for debate, Mr. in the Court of Appeal as Alexander said. The hearing continues today.

Monuments quango proposed

By Hugh Clayton

A new quango to take the management of national monuments out of Government hands was proposed by ministers yesterday.

Mr Michael Heseltine, Secretary of State for the Environment, said in London that rather than impose spending cuts on the section of his department it administers ancient monuments and historic buildings, he preferred to create a new body outside the civil service which could tap voluntary expertise and inject some tasteful commercialism into the financing of historic houses.

There is no way in which we are trying to create a commercially viable organisation, he told the annual meeting of the Historic Houses Association.

Last year the Government spent £36m on the half of the nation's historic and ancient monuments which are in England, but only £7.5m was raised through entrance fees and souvenir sales. "A new agency would provide a central focus, which I am sure most people would agree is 'lacking at present'," he said.

The Government said in a consultative document issued yesterday that the new body should absorb the Ancient Monuments Board for England and the Historic Buildings Council for England. It would also acquire almost 1,000 civil servants from the Department of the Environment.

Three months have been allowed for consultations, and the Government wants the new agency to open in April, 1983. Similar consultations have begun in Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland.

Ministers would hold a right of final decision over proposals by the new agency which affected private property owners. They would also appoint members of the agency's governing board.

"Some of our ancient monuments are extremely well presented. Many are not," Mr Heseltine said. All of them would benefit from a more imaginative and professional approach.

The Organisation of Ancient Monuments and Historic Buildings, (Society's Office, £1.50).

Sheffield has overtaken Manchester as the fourth largest city in England, according to the latest instalment of the official census. That blow to Mancunian pride has occurred because Manchester's population has shrunk faster than Sheffield's in the past 10 years.

The populations of all 10 of the largest English towns have fallen and there is now no centre outside London with more than a million. Birmingham's has dropped from 1,110,000 to 920,000 in the past 20 years.

Monuments quango proposed

By Hugh Clayton

A new quango to take the management of national monuments out of Government hands was proposed by ministers yesterday.

Mr Michael Heseltine, Secretary of State for the Environment, said in London that rather than impose spending cuts on the section of his department it administers ancient monuments and historic buildings, he preferred to create a new body outside the civil service which could tap voluntary expertise and inject some tasteful commercialism into the financing of historic houses.

There is no way in which we are trying to create a commercially viable organisation, he told the annual meeting of the Historic Houses Association.

Last year the Government spent £36m on the half of the nation's historic and ancient monuments which are in England, but only £7.5m was raised through entrance fees and souvenir sales. "A new agency would provide a central focus, which I am sure most people would agree is 'lacking at present'," he said.

The Government said in a consultative document issued yesterday that the new body should absorb the Ancient Monuments Board for England and the Historic Buildings Council for England. It would also acquire almost 1,000 civil servants from the Department of the Environment.

Three months have been allowed for consultations, and the Government wants the new agency to open in April, 1983. Similar consultations have begun in Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland.

Ministers would hold a right of final decision over proposals by the new agency which affected private property owners. They would also appoint members of the agency's governing board.

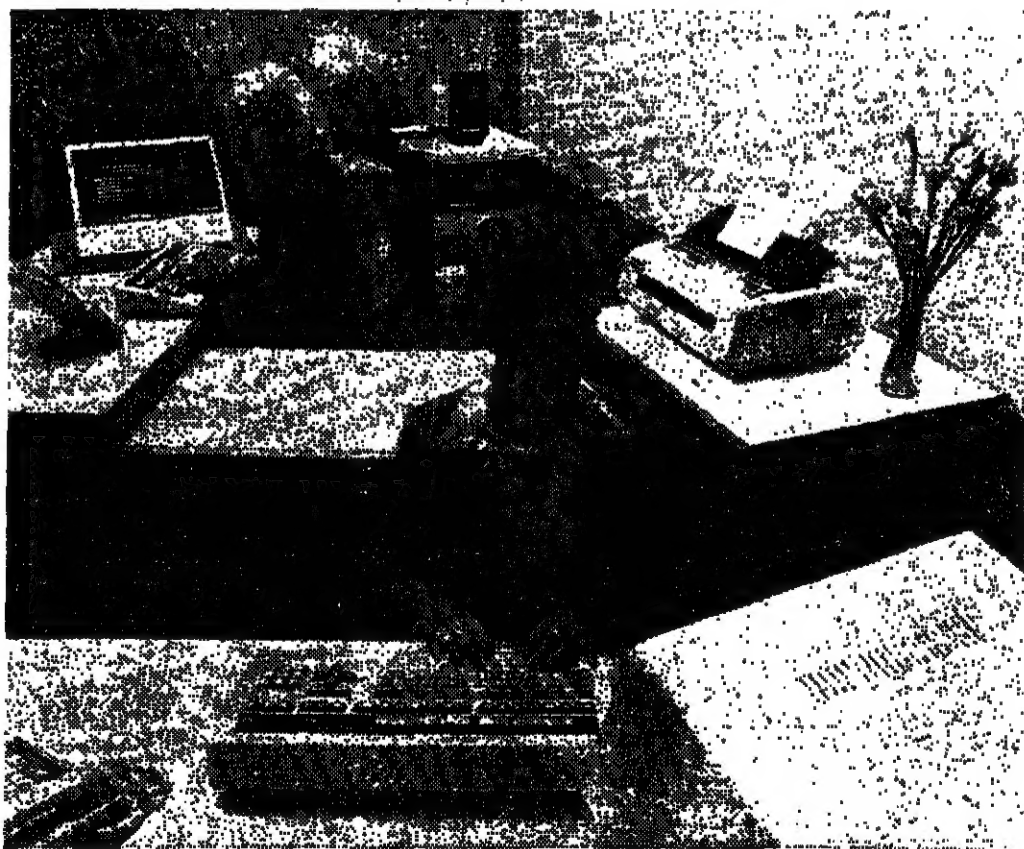
"Some of our ancient monuments are extremely well presented. Many are not," Mr Heseltine said. All of them would benefit from a more imaginative and professional approach.

The Organisation of Ancient Monuments and Historic Buildings, (Society's Office, £1.50).

Sheffield has overtaken Manchester as the fourth largest city in England, according to the latest instalment of the official census. That blow to Mancunian pride has occurred because Manchester's population has shrunk faster than Sheffield's in the past 10 years.

The populations of all 10 of the largest English towns have fallen and there is now no centre outside London with more than a million. Birmingham's has dropped from 1,110,000 to 920,000 in the past 20 years.

This could be the start of something big.



Honeywell small computer systems.

The choice, the flexibility, the power and the growth — all for a price you can afford.

The Honeywell DPS 6 and Level 6.

A family of small computer systems so versatile that they are ideal for experienced and first-time users alike.

Such are their technology and compactness that organisations of every size can handle immediate and future requirements in many application areas: stock control, production, distribution, orders and accounting — and, most importantly, word processing.

The DPS 6 is available in 16 and 32 bit versions and can easily be upgraded on site.

All the systems are fully compatible and can grow as you grow — without disrupting your business.

Available directly from Honeywell and also through a nationwide network of specialist system builders, the systems give you the right level of processing power, at the right time and in the right place.

And at the right price. All this for a starting price of just £18,000.

Honeywell
computer systems

To: The Communications Department,
Honeywell Information Systems Limited,
Great West Road, Brentford, Middlesex TW8 9DH
01-568 9191, ext. 471

Please tell me more about DPS 6 and Level 6

Name _____

Position _____

Organisation _____

Address _____

Telephone _____

Most oppose unilateral policy

By Ian Bradley

A clear majority of the British people oppose unilateral nuclear disarmament, according to a new poll.

Carried out by Market & Opinion Research International (MORI) for the BBC in connection with this year's Reith lectures, the poll finds that 69 per cent of the population oppose unilateralism and only 23 per cent support it.

Attitudes are consistent across sex, age and class, although respondents aged between 15 and 24 were the most likely to support unilateralism (29 per cent).

A majority of the supporters of all three parties felt Britain should not scrap its nuclear weapons. Unilateral disarmament was opposed by 86 per cent of Conservatives, 69 per cent of those supporting the Liberal/SDP alliance, and 56 per cent of Labour supporters.

Sixty-two per cent of those interviewed opposed any reduction in defence spend-

ing, and 32 per cent supported such a reduction. The poll also showed that a majority of respondents (52 per cent) favoured an independent British nuclear deterrent.

In keeping with this generally hawkish mood, the poll found that 55 per cent of those interviewed believe Britain should be prepared to play a military role in the Middle East if its national interests are threatened.

Only 23 per cent of respondents opposed that view. The only encouragement for the growing nuclear disarmament movement is the finding that a clear majority of those interviewed (59 per cent) opposed the siting of American nuclear weapons on British soil.

Opponents of American nuclear weapons in Britain are in a clear majority among supporters of the SDP/ Liberal Alliance (63 per cent) and the Labour Party (72 per cent) but in a

minority among Conservative supporters (36 per cent). That suggests that the anti-cruise campaign has had some effect on public opinion and also that the Liberals' anti-cruise policies may be closer to the feelings of supporters of the alliance than the more pro-cruise stance of the SDP.

Overall, the poll suggests that the British are now even more pessimistic of their chances of surviving a nuclear attack than a year ago. Only 5 per cent think they would survive if nuclear weapons were used against Britain, compared with 6 per cent in a Gallup poll in September, 1980, and 35 per cent think they would not survive, compared with 77 per cent.

A third of those interviewed think that the possession of nuclear weapons by Britain increases the risk of a nuclear attack on the country. However, 35 per cent believe that it decreases the risk and a quarter

consider it has no effect.

If the poll has a generally encouraging message for Mrs Thatcher, it can hardly reassure President Reagan or Mr Brezhnev. Only 14 per cent of those interviewed think that the American President has sound judgment, and the proportion drops to 6 per cent for Mr Brezhnev.

Less than half of those interviewed (40 per cent) believe that the United States genuinely wants world peace, and only 6 per cent feel that way about the Soviet Union. Only 22 per cent feel the Americans can be trusted to keep their word on nuclear disarmament, and only 5 per cent think the Russians can.

The findings of the poll, which was carried out among 1,785 adults between October 23 and 29 last, will be discussed by Professor Laurence Martin on BBC Radio 4 tonight at 7.45 and in his subsequent Reith lectures.

Council call for more aid to North

From Ronald Kershaw York

The government was accused yesterday by a group of county councils in Yorkshire and Humberside of financially favouring the south of England at the expense of the north.

The Strategic Conference of County Councils in Yorkshire and Humberside, at which the councils of Humberside and North, West and South Yorkshire are represented, met in York and decided that there was a case for convincing the Government that money to be spent on big transport projects should go to the North, where average incomes were lower and unemployment was substantially higher than in the South.

Mr John Gunnell, leader of West Yorkshire County Council and chairman of the conference, said the Government was contemplating spending an estimated £2,500m on developing the transport network in the South.

That figure included some £800m on a Channel tunnel, £500m on a third London airport, £215m on a new air terminal at Heathrow, £190m on a new terminal at Gatwick, £100m on a new Thames bridge and additional expense on rail links, the London orbital motorway and other projects.

Mr Gunnell said members felt that the money to be spent on a third London airport could be used instead to develop regional airports. There was a significant difference between the Humber Bridge, which was subject to tolls and financed locally and by government loan, and a new Thames bridge which it had been suggested would be funded entirely by the Department of Transport.

The strategic conference Mr Gunnell said was prepared to back Humberside County Council in its contention that if a new Thames bridge would be toll-free so should be the Humber Bridge. "We simply want equality," he said.

A study was to be made of the impact on the economy of a Channel tunnel and its effect in terms of industrial development benefits. These, he felt, should be spread so that the regions benefited, not just London and the South-east.



Jasper (left), the Labrador dog injured in the IRA bomb explosion at Woolwich, south-east London, on Monday, resting in a veterinary compound yesterday awaiting an operation on its leg. Zeb, the other dog owned by Mrs Veronica Eadsforth, who was injured, is guarding the gate at home.

Renewal of cities is being skimmed, trust says

By Hugh Clayton Environment Correspondent

Britain is doing "pathetically little" to improve its urban landscape, the Civic Trust said yesterday. Mr Michael Middleton, the trust's director, reported that "essential maintenance and renewal of the urban infrastructure have been skimmed to the point where one must begin to wonder whether the nation can ever catch up".

He was announcing the latest awards by the trust for urban projects of "environmental excellence". There were 16 awards and 59 commendations for the two years to the end of 1980, compared with 27 and 75 in the previous three years.

Mr Middleton said that most assessors submitted strikingly similar comments about "inadequate design, perfunctory landscaping, skimmed finishes and other evidence of pared budgets". The nation was not meeting the urgent need to make densely populated urban areas more habitable. "A better life in towns was not achieved in Britain during 1981", Mr Middleton said. "The challenge merely assumed greater urgency."

Toad Lane conservation area, in Rochdale, Greater Manchester, has won an award for the re-creation of "a working example of a street of the mid-nineteenth century" on the site of the birth of the Co-operative movement.

Described by the trust as "a little oasis of one detached buildings", the project includes a redundant church now used as offices. Another award went to the restored plateau in front of the columns of St George's Hall, near Lime Street station, in Liverpool. "This scheme combines all the essential ingredients for success", the trust commented.

The latest series of commendations includes lamp standards at Kingston upon Thames, which were cast from a single surviving Victorian original. Another was a cat picked out in dark bricks on a wall next to a play area in Newcastle upon Tyne. The trust, a charity financed by industry, said that a simple idea had made a significant improvement to the area.

Premature babies put at risk

By Annabel Ferriman Health Services Correspondent

Newly born premature babies are being put at risk of brain damage or blindness by inadequate monitoring of the oxygen in their blood, it was said yesterday.

If they are given too much oxygen they can go blind. Too little can produce permanent brain damage. Constant monitoring is necessary but the equipment for it is lacking.

Professor Osmond Reynolds, Professor of Neonatal Paediatrics at University College, London, said that a doctor not monitoring a baby's oxygen levels continuously amounted to negligence.

Premature babies are often given oxygen because their lungs are immature and they cannot get enough for themselves. Their lungs do not produce a vital coating substance called surfactant, a condition known as hyaline membrane disease.

The condition corrects itself five or six days after birth, regardless of how premature the baby is. So additional oxygen is vital for a brief period.

In that time, however, disaster can strike. In the 1940s and early 1950s many babies died because of lack of oxygen and went blind because the risk of blindness was not understood. It was the most common cause of blindness for a generation.

Professor Reynolds, who was speaking at a London conference organised by the charity, BSA (Baby Life Support Systems), said there were several ways of monitoring levels of oxygen in the blood. Blood samples can be taken at intervals and analysed, but severe fluctuations can occur between sampling times.

NEWS IN SUMMARY

Eton snubs science, pupils say

Charles Althorpe, the Prince of Wales's brother, who is a pupil at Eton, has joined in an attack on the school over its educational priorities.

Mr Althorpe is joint editor of *The Eton College Chronicle*, the college magazine, which has accused the school of demoting scientists to "second-rate citizens" and devoting too much time to the arts.

As a result the magazine claims, old Etonians are going to find it hard to compete for jobs as unemployed graduates.

The "Eton passport to success" no longer enjoys the recognition it once did. "The average Etonian's pitiful scientific ignorance ruins him out of the competition."

The magazine adds: "The assumption that scientists are second-rate citizens is bolstered not just by the predictably reactionary beliefs, but also by a curious conservatism and short-sightedness among the boys."

Fewer places for engineering

The University Grants Committee has admitted for the first time that the number of engineering places in universities is likely to fall over the next two years if the Association of Technical and Supervisory Staffs (ACTSS) and its members' guidelines on student numbers (Our Education Correspondent writes).

In a letter to *The Times* last month Dr Edward Parkes, chairman of the Committee, said that contrary to the union rules for the procedure in the press the number of engineering places was "being increased both relatively and absolutely".

However, in another letter to *The Times* this month, Professor Robert Smith, chairman of the Engineering Professors' Conference, claimed that Dr Parkes' statement about an absolute increase in engineering places was "not true".

Asked to explain the discrepancy between the two claims, Dr Parkes said that both were perfectly correct, but the UGC's calculations were based on student numbers in 1979 to 1980, whereas Professor Smith's were based on an estimate of numbers in the current year.

Open verdict on journalist

An open verdict was recorded at an inquest yesterday on John Stephenson, a *Daily Mail* journalist, of The Drive, Coulsdon, Surrey, who disappeared on September 13 and was found dead at Box Hill on October 6.

Mrs Shirley Stephenson said her husband had been under strain at work and had been taking sedatives. The Surrey Coroner, Lieutenant Colonel George McEwan, said a Home Office pathologist could find no cause of death. Natural causes was always a possibility.

Downing Street plea for handicapped

A petition with 100,000 signatures demanding better services for the mentally handicapped was handed to Mrs Margaret Thatcher at 10 Downing Street yesterday. It called for more mentally handicapped patients to be moved out of hospital and into community homes.

Government plans to reduce the numbers in hospital to 27,000 by 1991 were behind target, with 44,000 still in hospital, it said.

Wife murder charge

A man whose wife and three young children died in a fire at their home in Hayes, Middlesex, appeared at Uxbridge Magistrates Court yesterday charged with the murder. Hardhajan Dhillon, aged 29, a lorry driver and part-time security officer, and Richard Appleton, aged 24, also a security officer, who is jointly charged with murder, were remanded for a week.

Member has no personal right in unions dispute

Chenill v Apex

Before Mr Justice Bingham

[Judgment delivered November 24]

The power of the Trades Union Congress disputes committee to direct an affiliated union to expel a member recruited from another union in contravention of the 1978 Rules and Standing Orders of the TUC, is not a personal right of the member, and where the disputes committee has ruled that members of an affiliated union should be expelled, the union is not obliged to expel them.

The plaintiff, Mr Ernest Chenill, of the Association of Road Transport and General Workers Union (ATGWU), had left the Transport and General Workers Union and joined the white collar union Apex, failed in his attempt to obtain a declaration that the notice of termination given by Apex when acting in accordance with that direction was invalid.

Mr George Newman, QC and Mr Stephen Auld for the plaintiff, Mr Frederick Reynolds and Miss Cherie Booth for the defendant, the TUC, were heard in the Queen's Bench Division.

MR JUSTICE BINGHAM said that the situation of the parties was a strange one. The plaintiff was a long standing and dedicated trade unionist, adamantly wishing to remain a member of the defendant union, who for their part would wish, if they properly could, to keep him as a member. But under the principles accepted by unions affiliated to the TUC and generally known as the Bridgford principle, the union had to expel him.

In 1965 the plaintiff became an employee of Vauxhall Motors and his union having merged with the Transport and General Workers Union (TGWU), he later became a member of its subsidiary the Association of Road Transport and General Workers (ARTGWU) and was made secretary of his local branch. In 1974, having become dissatisfied with their union, all the members of that branch committee, including the plaintiff, submitted their resignations.

There was no contrary to the union rules for the procedure in the press the number of engineering places was "being increased both relatively and absolutely".

However, in another letter to *The Times* this month, Professor Robert Smith, chairman of the Engineering Professors' Conference, claimed that Dr Parkes' statement about an absolute increase in engineering places was "not true".

Asked to explain the discrepancy between the two claims, Dr Parkes said that both were perfectly correct, but the UGC's calculations were based on student numbers in 1979 to 1980, whereas Professor Smith's were based on an estimate of numbers in the current year.

In that time, however, disaster can strike. In the 1940s and early 1950s many babies died because of lack of oxygen and went blind because the risk of blindness was not understood. It was the most common cause of blindness for a generation.

Professor Reynolds, who was speaking at a London conference organised by the charity, BSA (Baby Life Support Systems), said there were several ways of monitoring levels of oxygen in the blood. Blood samples can be taken at intervals and analysed, but severe fluctuations can occur between sampling times.

In that time, however, disaster can strike. In the 1940s and early 1950s many babies died because of lack of oxygen and went blind because the risk of blindness was not understood. It was the most common cause of blindness for a generation.

Professor Reynolds, who was speaking at a London conference organised by the charity, BSA (Baby Life Support Systems), said there were several ways of monitoring levels of oxygen in the blood. Blood samples can be taken at intervals and analysed, but severe fluctuations can occur between sampling times.

In that time, however, disaster can strike. In the 1940s and early 1950s many babies died because of lack of oxygen and went blind because the risk of blindness was not understood. It was the most common cause of blindness for a generation.

Professor Reynolds, who was speaking at a London conference organised by the charity, BSA (Baby Life Support Systems), said there were several ways of monitoring levels of oxygen in the blood. Blood samples can be taken at intervals and analysed, but severe fluctuations can occur between sampling times.

In that time, however, disaster can strike. In the 1940s and early 1950s many babies died because of lack of oxygen and went blind because the risk of blindness was not understood. It was the most common cause of blindness for a generation.

Professor Reynolds, who was speaking at a London conference organised by the charity, BSA (Baby Life Support Systems), said there were several ways of monitoring levels of oxygen in the blood. Blood samples can be taken at intervals and analysed, but severe fluctuations can occur between sampling times.

Having been referred to the 1975 edition of the TUC Disputes Principles and Procedures and the 1978 Rules and Standing Orders of the TUC, it could be readily seen that they formed part of a coherent, interlocking scheme. They gave the TUC jurisdiction to entertain and decide disputes between its members concerning membership and, where the disputes committee had ruled that members of an affiliated union should be expelled, the union should be obliged to expel them.

The second object had been embodied in a model rule designed by the TUC for practically all affiliated unions to adopt and was found in rule 14 of the Apex rules.

The TUC having complained to the TUC, there had been a disputes committee in 1977 at which the TUC and Apex presented their cases and at which the plaintiff, while not a party, had been present and had made two interventions. The committee ruled that Apex by not making inquiry of the TUC before expelling the plaintiff and 10 others as members had acted in breach of principle 2 and should exclude the 11 and advise them to rejoin the TUC.

Accordingly, rule 14 of the Apex rules purported to exclude the plaintiff from membership.

The first issue had been the construction of rule 14, which conferred a permissive and not a mandatory interpretation of the rule that the union was to have a discretion to expel a person's membership on the basis of a decision of the disputes committee.

If Lordship was wrong on that point he would nevertheless hold that there was on the facts such a practical necessity as the plaintiff had argued, would be necessary before the discretion could be exercised. Apex could not have been reasonably expected to take the decision to the General Council of the TUC which was concerned primarily with the interests of the union movement as a whole rather than the merits of individual cases of disputes committee.

A further argument by the plaintiff on the contractual effect of rule 14 was that a union could not break. Bridgford principle 2, either inoperative or, if operative, in the present case and should not implement an award where it had acted in default. But his Lordship held that rule 14 was quite specific as to where the decision to expel was vested and when it arose. An adverse decision of a disputes committee necessarily constituted a violation of the Bridgford principle of the rule permitted no requirement of a further appeal. The Apex's conduct giving rise to the decision.

The plaintiff's main argument had been that the admission and expulsion of members to and from trade unions were matters to which the law attached a special seriousness because of the important role unions played in our society and the serious economic, social and other consequences which membership and expulsion could entail. That was so, even where, in the absence of a closed shop, loss of a union card did not mean loss of a livelihood.

In accordance with the rules of natural justice it was accordingly necessary that before a member was expelled, he should have proper notice of the complaint against him and an adequate opportunity to make representations on his own behalf. The plaintiff had no such notice or opportunity.

However, in his Lordship's judgment, the TUC and the disputes committee were correct in regarding the preservation of order and discipline among affiliated unions and were not concerned with considering the conduct or accommodating the wishes of individual members of those organisations.

It could be assumed that expelled members wished to join the union which otherwise they would not have left the old one, but beyond that the committee did not need to go. It would be not only extending but distorting the principle of natural justice to hold that the plaintiff had a personal right to be treated as a party.

The plaintiff had made a final far-reaching submission on public policy; that rule 14 and the Bridgford principle constituted a restriction on the individual's right to belong to a trade union of his choice, on the grounds of race, sex, religion, political opinions, the European Convention on Human Rights, and expert evidence that the necessary control of membership was exercised, and the wishes of individuals respected, by the use of fines rather than termination of membership.

However, his Lordship could find nothing in the English statutory provisions to suggest that the model rule was necessary, and irrespective of the circumstances of its operation, to be regarded as a restriction on the individual's right to belong to a trade union of his choice, on the grounds of race, sex, religion, political opinions, the European Convention on Human Rights, and expert evidence that the necessary control of membership was exercised, and the wishes of individuals respected, by the use of fines rather than termination of membership.

The cases cited on that point, while containing some passages of authority, were not binding. The model rule was necessary, and irrespective of the circumstances of its operation, to be regarded as a restriction on the individual's right to belong to a trade union of his choice, on the grounds of race, sex, religion, political opinions, the European Convention on Human Rights, and expert evidence that the necessary control of membership was exercised, and the wishes of individuals respected, by the use of fines rather than termination of membership.

The cases cited on that point, while containing some passages of authority, were not binding. The model rule was necessary, and irrespective of the circumstances of its operation, to be regarded as a restriction on the individual's right to belong to a trade union of his choice, on the grounds of race, sex, religion, political opinions, the European Convention on Human Rights, and expert evidence that the necessary control of membership was exercised, and the wishes of individuals respected, by the use of fines rather than termination of membership.

The cases cited on that point, while containing some passages of authority, were not binding. The model rule was necessary, and irrespective of the circumstances of its operation, to be regarded as a restriction on the individual's right to belong to a trade union of his choice, on the grounds of race, sex, religion, political opinions, the European Convention on Human Rights, and expert evidence that the necessary control of membership was exercised, and the wishes of individuals respected, by the use of fines rather than termination of membership.

to which the law attached a special seriousness because of the important role unions played in our society and the serious economic, social and other consequences which membership and expulsion could entail. That was so, even where, in the absence of a closed shop, loss of a union card did not mean loss of a livelihood.

In accordance with the rules of natural justice it was accordingly necessary that before a member was expelled, he should have proper notice of the complaint against him and an adequate opportunity to make representations on his own behalf. The plaintiff had no such notice or opportunity.

However, in his Lordship's judgment, the TUC and the disputes committee were correct in regarding the preservation of order and discipline among affiliated unions and were not concerned with considering the conduct or accommodating the wishes of individual members of those organisations.

It could be assumed that expelled members wished to join the union which otherwise they would not have left the old one, but beyond that the committee did not need to go. It would be not only extending but distorting the principle of natural justice to hold that the plaintiff had a personal right to be treated as a party.

The plaintiff had made a final far-reaching submission on public policy; that rule 14 and the Bridgford principle constituted a restriction on the individual's right to belong to a trade union of his choice, on the grounds of race, sex, religion, political opinions, the European Convention on Human Rights, and expert evidence that the necessary control of membership was exercised, and the wishes of individuals respected, by the use of fines rather than termination of membership.

However, his Lordship could find nothing in the English statutory provisions to suggest that the model rule was necessary, and irrespective of the circumstances of its operation, to be regarded as a restriction on the individual's right to belong to a trade union of his choice, on the grounds of race, sex, religion, political opinions, the European Convention on Human Rights, and expert evidence that the necessary control of membership was exercised, and the wishes of individuals respected, by the use of fines rather than termination of membership.

The cases cited on that point, while containing some passages of authority, were not binding. The model rule was necessary, and irrespective of the circumstances of its operation, to be regarded as a restriction on the individual's right to belong to a trade union of his choice, on the grounds of race, sex, religion, political opinions, the European Convention on Human Rights, and expert evidence that the necessary control of membership was exercised, and the wishes of individuals respected, by the use of fines rather than termination of membership.

The cases cited on that point, while containing some passages of authority, were not binding. The model rule was necessary, and irrespective of the circumstances of its operation, to be regarded as a restriction on the individual's right to belong to a trade union of his choice, on the grounds of race, sex, religion, political opinions, the European Convention on Human Rights, and expert evidence that the necessary control of membership was exercised, and the wishes of individuals respected, by the use of fines rather than termination of membership.

The cases cited on that point, while containing some passages of authority, were not binding. The model rule was necessary, and irrespective of the circumstances of its operation, to be regarded as a restriction on the individual's right to belong to a trade union of his choice, on the grounds of race, sex, religion, political opinions, the European Convention on Human Rights, and expert evidence that the necessary control of membership was exercised, and the wishes of individuals respected, by the use of fines rather than termination of membership.

The cases cited on that point, while containing some passages of authority, were not binding. The model rule was necessary, and irrespective of the circumstances of its operation, to be regarded as a restriction on the individual's right to belong to a trade union of his choice, on the grounds of race, sex, religion, political opinions, the European Convention on Human Rights, and expert evidence that the necessary control of membership was exercised, and the wishes of individuals respected, by the use of fines rather than termination of membership.

The cases cited on that point, while containing some passages of authority, were not binding. The model rule was necessary, and irrespective of the circumstances of its operation, to be regarded as a restriction on the individual's right to belong to a trade union of his choice, on the grounds of race, sex, religion, political opinions, the European Convention on Human Rights, and expert evidence that the necessary control of membership was exercised, and the wishes of individuals respected, by the use of fines rather than termination of membership.

The cases cited on that point, while containing some passages of authority, were not binding. The model rule was necessary, and irrespective of the circumstances of its operation, to be regarded as a restriction on the individual's right to belong to a trade union of his choice, on the grounds of race, sex, religion, political opinions, the European Convention on Human Rights, and expert evidence that the necessary control of membership was exercised, and the wishes of individuals respected, by the use of fines rather than termination of membership.

The cases cited on that point, while containing some passages of authority, were not binding. The model rule was necessary, and irrespective of the circumstances of its operation, to be regarded as a restriction on the individual's right to belong to a trade union of his choice, on the grounds of race, sex, religion, political opinions, the European Convention on Human Rights, and expert evidence that the necessary control of membership was exercised, and the wishes of individuals respected, by the use of fines rather than termination of membership.

The cases cited on that point, while containing some passages of authority, were not binding. The model rule was necessary, and irrespective of the circumstances of its operation, to be regarded as a restriction on the individual's right to belong to a trade union of his choice, on the grounds of race, sex, religion, political opinions, the European Convention on Human Rights, and expert evidence that the necessary control of membership was exercised, and the wishes of individuals respected, by the use of fines rather than termination of membership.

The cases cited on that point, while containing some passages of authority, were not binding. The model rule was necessary, and irrespective of the circumstances of its operation, to be regarded as a restriction on the individual's right to belong to a trade union of his choice, on the grounds of race, sex, religion, political opinions, the European Convention on Human Rights, and expert evidence that the necessary control of membership was exercised, and the wishes of individuals respected, by the use of fines rather than termination of membership.

The cases cited on that point, while containing some passages of authority, were not binding. The model rule was necessary, and irrespective of the circumstances of its operation, to be regarded as a restriction on the individual's right to belong to a trade union of his choice, on the grounds of race, sex, religion, political opinions, the European Convention on Human Rights, and expert evidence that the necessary control of membership was exercised, and the wishes of individuals respected, by the use of fines rather than termination of membership.

The cases cited on that point, while containing some passages of authority, were not binding. The model rule was necessary, and irrespective of the circumstances of its operation, to be regarded as a restriction on the individual's right to belong to a trade union of his choice, on the grounds of race, sex, religion, political opinions, the European Convention on Human Rights, and expert evidence that the necessary control of membership was exercised, and the wishes of individuals respected, by the use of fines rather than termination of membership.

The cases cited on that point, while containing some passages of authority, were not binding. The model rule was necessary, and irrespective of the circumstances of its operation, to be regarded as a restriction on the individual's right to belong to a trade union of his choice, on the grounds of race, sex, religion, political opinions, the European Convention on Human Rights, and expert evidence that the necessary control of membership was exercised, and the wishes of individuals respected, by the use of fines rather than termination of membership.

The cases cited on that point, while containing some passages of authority, were not binding. The model rule was necessary, and irrespective of the circumstances of its operation, to be regarded as a restriction on the individual's right to belong to a trade union of his choice, on the grounds of race, sex, religion, political opinions, the European Convention on Human Rights, and expert evidence that the necessary control of membership was exercised, and the wishes of individuals respected, by the use of fines rather than termination of membership.

The cases cited on that point, while containing some passages of authority, were not binding. The model rule was necessary, and irrespective of the circumstances of its operation, to be regarded as a restriction on the individual's right to belong to a trade union of his choice, on the grounds of race, sex, religion, political opinions, the European Convention on Human Rights, and expert evidence that the necessary control of membership was exercised, and the wishes of individuals respected, by the use of fines rather than termination of membership.



Special Offer
Self-correcting Electric Typewriter
free when you lease or buy a
Xerox 3400 or 3450 copier.
Means perfect typing with less effort.

The Xerox 3400 and 3450. Plain paper copiers with maximum versatility. With features you'd expect on machines twice their size, the 3400 and 3450 have semi-automatic document handling for faster, easier copying: they'll copy and make sets in one operation and the 3450 can handle oversize originals. They're simple to use, efficiency is superb, and

you get up to 30 copies a minute on a variety of paper weights, types and sizes. Find out more about these Xerox copiers today; more about our free offer, too. Post the coupon or telephone us now.

RANK XEROX

© Xerox and Rank Xerox are registered trademarks of Xerox Corporation.

FREEPOST THIS COUPON TODAY. NO STAMP REQUIRED.

To: Rank Xerox (UK) Ltd, Freepost, 22 Stephenson Way, London NW1 7YH.

Please let me have, without obligation, further information on the Xerox 3400 and 3450 and your Special Offer.

Name: _____

Position: _____

Company/Organisation: _____

Address: _____

Postcode: _____

Type of business: _____

☐ Please tick if you are already a Rank Xerox Customer.

24-HOUR INFORMATION SERVICE. ASK THE OPERATOR FOR **FREEPHONE 2279**

22/1/81 DIAL 01-380 1418

Special Offer

Free Xerox 590 Self-correcting Electric Typewriter when you lease or buy a Xerox 3400 or 3450 copier. Offer limited to first 250 orders received by Rank Xerox, Distributors or the Xerox Store, so act today.

EVEN WITH POWER-ASSISTED STEERING AND CENTRAL LOCKING, THE 1982 VOLVO DOESN'T ADD UP TO MUCH.

Volvo 244DL	£6998
Rover 2300	£7450
Ford Granada 2.3L	£7999
Mercedes 200	£8700
BMW 520i	£8795

PRICES ARE FOR MANUAL VERSIONS INCLUDING CAR TAX & VAT AT THE CURRENT RATE AND ARE CORRECT AT TIME OF GOING TO PRESS. THE NEW 1982 VOLVO 200 SERIES HAVE POWER-ASSISTED STEERING AND CENTRAL LOCKING AS STANDARD. PRICES START FROM £6998 (DELIVERY AND NUMBER PLATES EXTRA). SALES TEL: HIGH WYCOMBE (0494) 33444 OR WRITE TO: DEPT. T 20 VOLVO CUSTOMER SERVICES, HIGH WYCOMBE, BUCKS. HP12 3PN. SERVICE TEL: IPSWICH (0473) 72026. PARTS TEL: CRICK (0788) 823511.

Reagan's victory fails to resolve budget dilemma

From Nicholas Ashford, Washington, Nov 24

President Reagan's series of spectacular victories over Congress are reminiscent of those of old Western films in which the hero finds himself facing what appear to be overwhelming odds, yet the audience knows he will manage to shoot his way to safety and to fight another day.

Mr Reagan's latest success, which ended last night with the President riding off into a California sunset after forcing a veto of a bill to approve a short-term funding Bill, was predictable. Yet, just as modern Westerns do not always have a happy ending, so there remains a lingering impression in Washington that the President may not emerge unscathed from future shoot-outs with Congress.

His critics on Capitol Hill have accused him of stage-managing yesterday's confrontation, which at one time threatened to bring the Federal government to a standstill. "It was a manufactured show-out at OK Corral," said Senator Robert Byrd, the minority leader in the Senate.

Despite the President's denial, it is clear that the White House opted for a confrontation to show Congress and the country that he was still serious about cutting Federal spending.

The money involved, \$2,000m represented less than half a per cent of the \$428,000m emergency spending Bill which the President vetoed yesterday morning.

But it was the symbolism which was all-important. The White House evidently believed that the President's economic programme, which has already been badly buffeted by the deepening recession, would fatally lose momentum if he was not seen to be pursuing additional budget cuts.

What was really at issue was not the level of spending during 1982, but the battles which are looming over the 1983 and 1984 budgets. Everyone expects that next year's deficit will be

huge. The Administration is still clinging to the hope that it can be kept to about \$43,000m, but unofficial estimates indicate it could be double that, or more.

The real test of the President's economic recovery programme will be the following two years. By then the recession should have ended and the economy have begun to be revitalised by the Administration's tax cuts. However, the President's overriding objective of substantially reducing the budget deficit by 1984 can only be achieved if more and larger cuts are made in domestic spending.

Yesterday's victory did nothing to solve the President's budget dilemma. All it did was to establish a ceasefire for three weeks so that the President and Congress could get away for this week's Thanksgiving holiday and then return, refreshed for a new confrontation before the December 15 deadline for Congress to submit a new continuing resolution.

Whether Mr Reagan's new victory over Congress will turn out to have been good politics is another matter. Certainly he has succeeded again in exposing the weakness and disarray in the Democratic Party; forty-three House Democrats defected to give the President his requested extension of Federal spending power until December 15.

Of greater concern to the President will be the effect which the events of the past 24 hours will have on his own party. Some Republican leaders are angry because they believe they have been deliberately misled by the White House.

They were given to understand that the continuing resolution which was laboriously hammered out by the two houses of Congress last week-end would meet with presidential approval. They were angered and dismayed when it was summarily vetoed.

Washington tension rises over Nicaragua

From Our Own Correspondent Washington, Nov 24

Fresh attacks by Mr Alexander Haig, the United States Secretary of State, on the leftist Sandinista Government of Nicaragua, reflect increasing concern in the Reagan administration that the country could become an armed camp to spread subversion through Central America.

In Mexico yesterday Mr Haig said there was some evidence that Soviet-made MiG fighters sent to Cuba could be intended for eventual shipment to Nicaragua, although he later agreed they could be there for other purposes.

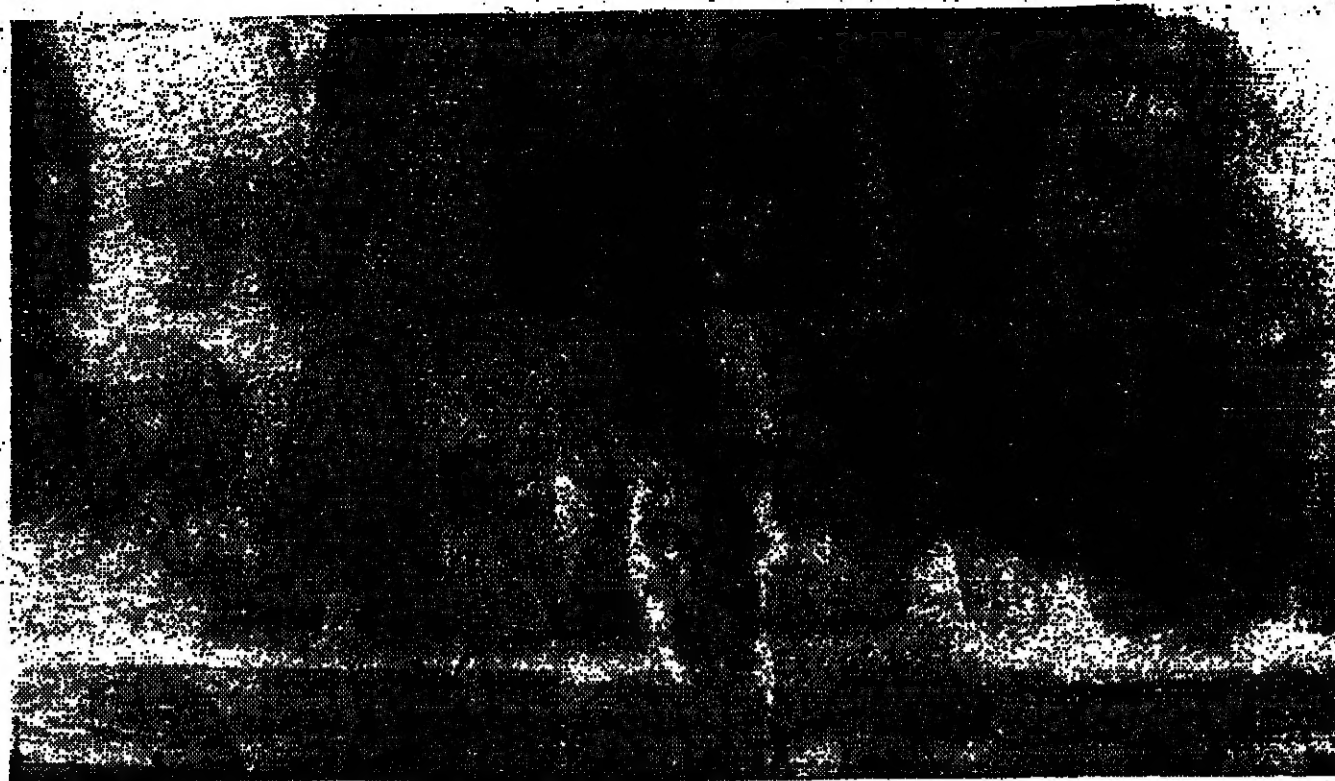
But whether or not the MiGs end up in Nicaragua, it is clear Mr Haig's words indicate growing nervousness in the United States about the Sandinista Government's actions.

In a weekend television interview Mr Haig said the United States had been making a dedicated effort in recent weeks to have full normal and complementary relationships with Nicaragua.

"Unfortunately the leadership has rejected those approaches and has steadily increased its drift toward totalitarianism," Mr Haig said. Mr Caspar Weinberger, Secretary of Defence, on another weekend programme said it was clear the Nicaraguans should be aware that the United States would tolerate only so much interference in an area it regarded as being of vital interest. But the administration was not in the business of drawing firm lines.

Mr Haig again at the weekend said there had been a high influx of Eastern block and Soviet weapons into Nicaragua, but Washington had not given up hope that Nicaragua would remain a friendly nation.

Administration officials leave what might be done as vague as possible. Mr Haig reaffirmed the President's recent statement that there were no plans to use American forces.



Americans show off air power in Egypt

The B52s came in from the south-west just 600ft above the ground and the little string of 500lb bombs that fell from their bomb-bay doors looked at first like confetti. Robert Elsk writes from Wadi Natroun, Egypt. They rained out of the aircraft and hit the Egyptian desert in 27 small bubbles of fire. But the blast waves came thumping over the sand and slammed into the chests of the spectators. Five Soviet block military attachés were there and General

Robert C. Kingston, the commander of the American Rapid Deployment Force, saw what we were doing. "Let them see what we are doing," he said, like a man who knew his superpower politics. "I think you cannot walk away from a Bright Star operation and not be impressed with the projection of forces half-way around the world." The noise. The show staged today by the United States and Egyptian air forces 15 miles west of Wadi Natroun was a 30-hour, 15,000 mile round trip.

control techniques, Egyptian Soviet-built TU16 bombers, "Badger" by its Nato code-name, followed the B52s, and Egyptian MIG17s arrived to strafe the desert floor within seconds of the Badgers' departure. The eight-engined B52 Stratofortresses had flown direct from North Carolina, refuelling over the Atlantic, and they flew straight back again without touching down in Egypt, a 30-hour, 15,000 mile round trip.

Governor is dismissed

Sir Probyn Ellsworth-Jones, the British Governor of the tiny Caribbean islands of St Kitts and Nevis, is being dismissed by the Foreign Office in London after a long constitutional dispute with the Prime Minister of the associated state. Sir Probyn, who became Governor of the islands six years ago, was told last Monday that his commission would be withdrawn tomorrow. Although he has described the short notice as "indecent," he has known for several months that he risked being dismissed.

Since the neighbouring island of Anguilla was formally split from its federation with St Kitts and Nevis last year, Sir Probyn has been refusing to sign local bills which no longer refer to the state as St Kitts, Nevis and Anguilla. He argues that a British Act of Parliament which separated Anguilla from St Kitts and Nevis last December did not entitle the territory which has been described the short notice as "indecent," he has known for several months that he risked being dismissed.

The Rev Peter Storey, the president of the multi-racial South African Council of Churches, to which only the three Afrikaaner-based Dutch Reformed Churches do not belong, accused the Government of choosing "the way of barbarism." He argued for a return to the "Christian rule of law," whereby men had the right to defend themselves and be defended.

Mrs Christina Simola, the wife of Mr Walter Simola, one of the African National Congress leaders, said that it was time "to wake South Africans from their complacent political slumber" and to make them recognise these monstrous laws "for what they were. She

Release of S African detainees demanded

From Michael Hornsby, Johannesburg, Nov 24

The "immediate and unconditional" release of all political detainees in South Africa, and the abolition of security legislation, were called for in a resolution adopted at a meeting in the Central Methodist Church here last night.

The meeting, attended by 500 people, was organised by the recently formed 'detainees' Parents Support Committee, mainly made up of middle-class whites.

The Rev Peter Storey, the president of the multi-racial South African Council of Churches, to which only the three Afrikaaner-based Dutch Reformed Churches do not belong, accused the Government of choosing "the way of barbarism." He argued for a return to the "Christian rule of law," whereby men had the right to defend themselves and be defended.

Mrs Christina Simola, the wife of Mr Walter Simola, one of the African National Congress leaders, said that it was time "to wake South Africans from their complacent political slumber" and to make them recognise these monstrous laws "for what they were. She

The latest batch of detainees, which led to the formation of the committee, included a number of politically radical, but non-violent white students active in a variety of social causes. The resolution said that the Government's use of security laws to bypass the courts had created a habit of "official lawlessness" which would eventually destroy the fabric of society.

BAUDOUIN CHOOSES DE CLERCQ

From Ian Murray, Brussels, Nov 24

Mr Willy de Clercq, president of the Flemish liberal party (Vlaamse Liberale Partij), has been chosen by King Baudouin to form a new Belgian government. The leader of the right-wing party—the only one to have made gains on both sides of the linguistic frontier in the general elections two weeks ago—has accepted the difficult job.

Mr de Clercq is the second choice, as Prime Minister. Yesterday the King made the same offer to Dr Wilfried Martens, the Flemish Socialist Christian leader, who has been Prime Minister in four governments.

Dr Martens' party told him that the offer must be refused. He has been in power at the time of the crisis which precipitated the early general election, the Flemish Socialist Christians do not feel it would be appropriate for them to take over again in this stage. Many senior members are opposed to even joining any government after the drubbing the party received at the election. They left them as only just the largest political group in the country.

Mr de Clercq, whose tough monetarist policies have been described as a form of "Thatcherism," has been eager for power since the success of his party at the election. Nevertheless, he will find it difficult, if not impossible, to form any partnership with the Socialists. The King's selection of Mr de Clercq does not mean therefore that a government will necessarily be formed quickly, despite the urgent need for strong control at the centre to make change.

Appeal on Argentine journalists

By Dennis Taylor

Senior Jacobo Timerman, former publisher of the Buenos Aires newspaper, *La Opinion*, yesterday repeated his call for an international tribunal to investigate the disappearance of journalists in Argentina, where 100 were missing, he said. Such a tribunal was needed to show the world the meaning of the fight against silence and for freedom and decency.

Senior Timerman, who was expelled from Argentina in 1979 after spending a total of more than two years in prison and under house arrest, was speaking at the annual lunch of the Writers and Scholars Educational Trust, which sponsors publication of the journal, *Index on Censorship*.

His account of his detention and torture, given in his book *Prisoner without a Name, Cell without a Number*, created a furor in the United States, and he appeared before the Senate foreign relations committee, which later refused to support President Reagan's nominee for Assistant Secretary of State for Human Rights, Mr Ernest Leifer.

Senior Timerman said yesterday that the main problem in fighting for human rights and freedom of expression was "the ideology of silence," and he criticised both the Reagan Administration and the Communists on his account. He returned the argument that human rights could best be fought for discreetly. "Let me tell you that there is not one former prisoner and not one prisoner in any jail in any country in the world who will accept the ideology of silence."

Sattar names his deputy

By Our Foreign Staff

Defying pressures from within his own ruling party, President Abdur Sattar of Bangladesh has chosen an economist, Dr Mirza Nurul Huda, as his Vice-President. He was sworn in at Dhaca yesterday.

Dr Huda, aged 62, belongs to no political party. He served as Finance Minister in previous governments.

President Sattar resisted pressure from the ruling Bangladesh National Party which he leads, and the army, both of which hoped a vice-president would be drawn from within their ranks.

Mr Sattar bowed to economic dictates: Dr Huda has long experience of negotiating with the World Bank, the International Monetary Fund and the 25-nation Bangladesh aid consortium.

With IMF payments suspended to Bangladesh and world aid tight, President Sattar needs Dr Huda's skills to try to regain the confidence of international lenders.

Dr Huda will step into the presidency if Mr Sattar, aged 76, vacates it through ill-health or misadventure.

As well as trying to placate international creditors, President Sattar is struggling to assert authority over the army, whose chief of staff, Lieutenant-General H. M. Ershad, is pressing for an army role in running the country.

NEWS IN SUMMARY

Karpov's Order of Lenin

Moscow.—Anatoly Karpov, the world chess champion, has been awarded the Order of Lenin, the Soviet Union's highest civilian honour. Karpov, who beat Viktor Korchnoi, the Russian exile, in Merano, Italy, last week to regain his title for another three years, had been honoured for his "outstanding accomplishments in chess."

The award was also in recognition of his "big positive contribution to the Soviet school of chess and for his beneficial social activity." Karpov was awarded the Red Banner of Labour after he beat Korchnoi in the 1978 championships in the Philippines.

Bomb blast at consulate

Hamburg.—A 20lb bomb exploded outside the British Consulate in Hamburg damaging the steps and breaking several windows. The explosion, which caused the bomb in a red gas bottle apparently failed to explode properly and no one was hurt.

The bomb had been left in a brown travelling bag outside the consulate building. It also contains the residences of Mr John Simpson, the Consul-General.

Broglie hearing adjourned

Paris.—For the second time since it began a fortnight ago, the hearings in the Broglie case were delayed and the adjourned till today because M Pierre de Varga, one of the four defendants, was suffering from a coronary complaint and has been under treatment for a year under police supervision. On the second day of the trial, M de Varga was taken ill in court, but proceedings were resumed after he was given treatment on the spot.

The four defendants are charged with instigating, organising and executing the shooting of Prince Jean de Broglie on a Paris street on Christmas Eve 1976. The prince, a son of an illustrious family, was a prominent politician and co-founder, with former President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing, of the Independent Republican Party.

The four men in the dock are M de Varga, a business associate of the late prince; M Guy Simeon, a former police inspector; M Gérard Frérot, a barrister; and M Serge Tessadre.

Airliner disaster caused by blast

Rome.—After studying the findings of British experts, the Rome Public Prosecutor's office has decided to call for more laboratory tests on the wreckage of an Italian DC9 aircraft that crashed in unexplained circumstances last year near the island of Ustica, killing 81 people.

British experts who examined parts of the wreckage are understood to have told Dr Giorgio Santacroce, the prosecutor dealing with the crash, that it was caused by an explosion. They have not said whether the blast occurred inside or outside the aircraft. There have been theories that the crash was caused by sabotage or by missile.

Dr Santacroce has also asked for another search of the seabed to find more wreckage and the flight recorder box. Attempts to find the box were made but abandoned. The aircraft crashed into deep water. It was going from Bologna to Palermo.

Pope's attacker refuses food

Ascoli Piceno.—Nehmet Ali Agca, the Turkish terrorist serving a life sentence for shooting the Pope last May, has started a second hunger strike. According to prison officials, Agca, held in a top security prison outside this Italian city, has eaten nothing since yesterday. According to warden Condamine, he is accepting only water as a warden said.

Gibraltar strike

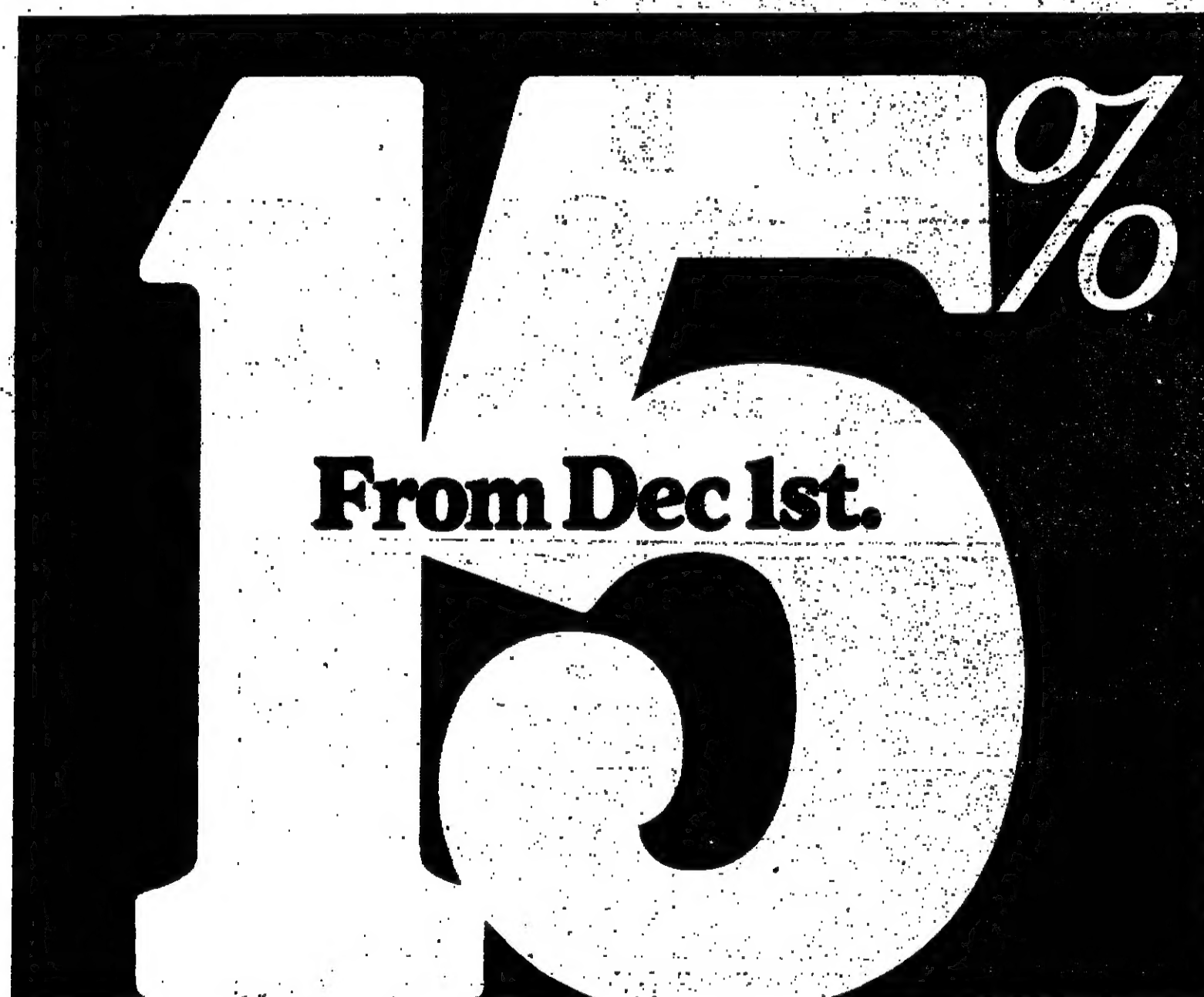
Gibraltar.—Workers in Gibraltar's naval dockyard belonging to the Transport and General Workers' Union announced they would down tools today to protest against the British Government's plans to close it down from the beginning of 1983. The stoppage will last only a few hours but the workers said they would later refuse to help in closing the dockyard.

Paris car blast

Paris.—Responsibility for a fire bomb attack that destroyed two Soviet Embassy cars parked in a Paris street has been claimed by a group named after Stepan Bander, a Ukrainian nationalist murdered 22 years ago. An anonymous telephone call to Agence France Presse just after the bombing claimed it had been carried out "to commemorate the rebirth of Ukraine."

Zia joy over jet deal

Islamabad.—President Zia ul-Haq welcomed the passing of a deadline for the sale of 40 F16 jets to Pakistan. "It shows that our difficulties have started becoming easier," he told journalists.



The big, simple way to save with a National Savings Bank Investment Account.

On December 1st, the interest rate for all National Savings Bank Investment Account holders goes up to 15% p.a., and matches the highest rate we have ever paid. To benefit from the new rate as soon as it is introduced, you must invest by November 30th.

An NSB Investment Account gives you big interest rates – paid in full.

Start right now. It's quick and simple.

Simple to start

Just go to your post office, fill in a simple form and make your deposit. Start with as little as £1 – cash or cheque. Cheques made payable to you are also acceptable as a deposit.

Every pound you invest earns interest from the first of the month following the deposit, and for every full calendar month it remains invested. And you can withdraw it at one month's notice.

The maximum you can invest is £200,000.

Is the interest paid in full?

Yes. Some investments pay interest "tax paid," with income tax already deducted. Even if you are not liable to pay tax, it's not always possible to get it back. Our interest, though taxable, is paid in full.

This is a significant benefit to private investors who don't pay tax – children as well as adults – and tax-exempt organisations.

Now open to commercial investors

Registered companies and other corporate bodies are also eligible to open an Investment Account. Applications should be made direct to the National Savings Bank, SOC/COM Glasgow G58 1SB. No money should be sent at this stage.



National Savings

Full details are available in a leaflet you'll find at any post office.

Success at Arab summit hangs on Saudi leaders

By Edward Mortimer

As the curtain rises in Fez, Morocco, today, on the Twelfth Arab Summit Conference, the spotlight will be on the Saudi delegation. This is a novel position for Saudi Arabia's leaders, who usually shun the limelight and confine their public role in Arab diplomacy to the pledging of moral and financial support for whatever stands are adopted by consensus.

Herr Franz Josef Strauss once said that Germany could not indefinitely remain an economic giant and a political dwarf. The same, perhaps, is true of Saudi Arabia. In economic terms, Saudi Arabia has been an important regional power since the 1960s and something of a world power since 1973. But its foreign policy has been defensive.

The wealth of the Saudi leaders, combined with sparse population, military weakness and close relations with the United States, makes them feel acutely exposed to Arab nationalist anger whenever Israel, with implicit or explicit American support, does anything particularly outrageous to Arab sensibilities.

In the early 1970s they gave strong backing to President Sadat who appeared much preferable to Colonel Nasser, both by his anti-communism and by his sympathy for Islamic tradition. But they dropped him like a hot potato once it was clear that, with the Camp David accords and the peace treaty with Israel, he had gone far beyond what could be accepted by even a grudging Arab consensus.

The Camp David affair was made all the worse, from the Saudi point of view, by the fact that it coincided with the Iranian revolution and was followed, in November 1979, by the most embarrassing imaginable event for the self-appointed guardians of Islam's holy places: the seizure of the Holy Mosque in Mecca, on the first day of the Muslim year 1400, by a band of armed fanatics most of whom were Saudi citizens.

The Saudis badly needed a new pillar on which to lean in their struggle to stem the tide of revolution in the Arab and Muslim worlds, and at first they fixed on Iraq.

This might have seemed an improbable choice, given the secular character of the ruling Baath party in Baghdad, its official support for

Israel is likely to veto Sinai force

From Christopher Walker, Tel Aviv, Nov 24

The Israeli Foreign Minister, gave a warning that the various statements made by Britain, France, Italy and the Netherlands on their participation in the Sinai peace-keeping force had not made Israel's decision on whether to accept them any easier.

His remarks have hardened the conviction in Israeli political circles that the Cabinet will vote to veto European participation.

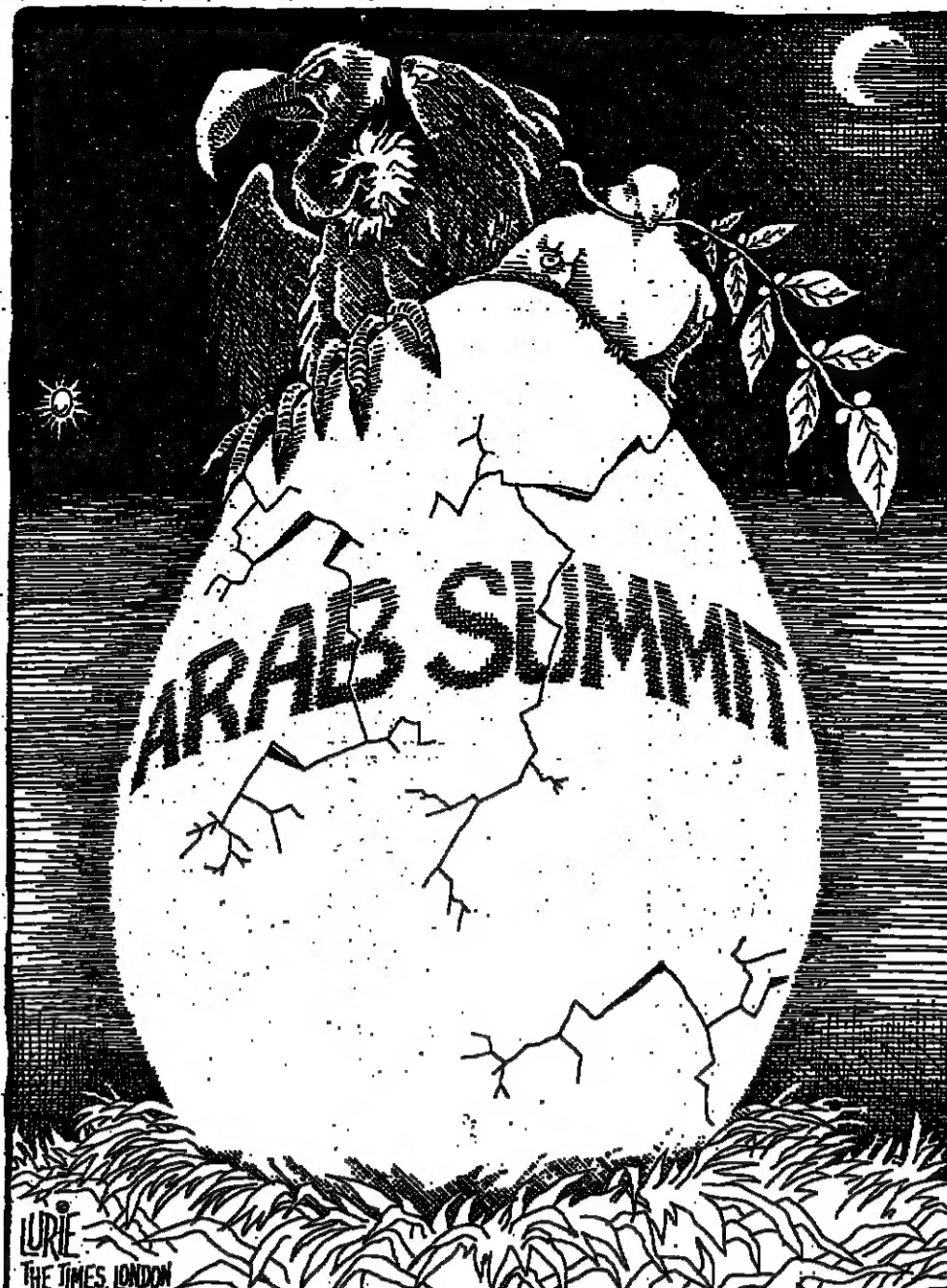
Israeli sources made it clear today that the Government gives equal weight to the different categories of statement issued in Europe yesterday. Particular anger is directed against identical sentiments expressed by the four countries in favour of both the Venice declaration and the need to involve the Palestine Liberation Organization in the peace process.

Last night, the chief spokesman of the Foreign Ministry pointed out that the European statements "seem to be in contradiction to the Camp David Agreements". It has now emerged that this initial comment was made after consultation with the Prime Minister's office and is taken to reflect the views of Mr Menachem Begin, the Prime Minister. Although officials refuse to commit themselves further in public until the Cabinet meeting, all hint strongly that dissatisfaction felt by ministers will result in a veto — the right to which has been granted to Israel under the terms of Camp David.

The one factor which could bring about a last-minute change of heart is the heavy diplomatic pressure expected to be exerted by the United States Government, which has come out strongly in support of European participation.

But in diplomatic circles tonight, there was deep pessimism about the Reagan Administration's chances of dissuading Mr Begin from exercising the veto — even though such a move could seriously damage efforts to form a genuinely multinational participation. So far the only countries to have unconditionally stated their willingness to take part in the 2,500-strong force are the United States, Colombia, Uruguay, and Fiji.

Canberra: Australia will take part in the Sinai peace-keeping force, Mr Malcolm Fraser, the Australian Prime Minister, announced here



Hatching

EEC ministers in generous mood

From Ian Murray, Brussels, Nov 24

European finance ministers ignored money and in consequence seemed in a generous mood when they began discussions today on next year's EEC budget.

They seemed prepared to reach a compromise on extra money for the regional and social fund, for energy and information technology and for housing in Northern Ireland.

These non-obligatory expenses are all items which the European Parliament wants to see this type of item wants to be supported by the Community. They were voted back by the Parliament into

the draft budget, after it had been cut by the finance ministers in July. Yesterday, a parliamentary delegation met the Finance Council and sought to convert the ministers to a more generous attitude.

An agreement reached today in principle to allow extra money to cover the transport costs of food aid to Poland was along the lines suggested by the Parliament.

The conversion of the Council to the parliamentary viewpoint appeared, nevertheless, to be little more than skin deep. For their different reasons few of the ministers wanted the budget to rise above the £11,514,000m agreed by the Council meeting in July.

SMOG CLOSING DOWN ATHENS

Athens, Nov 24.—The Greek Government ordered emergency action to dispel the heavy cloud of smog over Athens.

Papandreou loses communist support

From Mario Modiano, Athens, Nov 24

The Greek Communist Party refused today to give a vote of confidence to the new Socialist Government, because of "inadequacies and ambiguities" in its programme, especially in foreign affairs.

The Papandreou Government, which has the support of 170 Socialist deputies in the 300-member Parliament, was expected to win a comfortable majority at a midnight vote which will wind up the three-day debate on the Government's policy statement.

Mr Harilaos Florakis, Secretary-General of the Communist Party (KKE), the third main party in the House, said today the 13 Communist deputies would cast a blank vote. "Our impression from the debate," he said, "is that vital targets of the programme of change are being postponed indefinitely."

The Communist leader criticized the new Government for failing to commit itself on the immediate withdrawal of Greece from the Nato military alliance, and the removal of United States military bases.

He said: "The Government announced it would negotiate with the Americans a timetable for the withdrawal of the bases from Greece. But at the same time it speaks of reviewing annually the status of the bases. This means that they will be here many years. We believe the timetable should be fixed and brief."

Mr Florakis admitted that there were many positive points in the Government's programme, especially in domestic policies, such as the nationalization of monopolies. But even here, he said, there were gaps.

Another speaker, Mr Evangelos Averoff, Deputy Premier and Defence Minister in the defeated Conservative Government, claimed that the Government had not disclosed a surprise sortie by six formations of Turkish warplanes over the Aegean just after the new government was formed. Greek fighters had been sent to intercept.

Mr Averoff claimed that the Turkish action had been a "deliberate provocation" to protest against an interview given by Mr Andreas Papandreou, the Prime Minister, to an American television network.

'Sweeney Todd' wins Emmy for LWT

From A Correspondent, New York, Nov 24

British television productions outshone strong contingents from 22 countries in the international Emmy awards ceremony last night.

The Emmy in the performing arts category went to London Weekend Television for its study of a stage production, *Sweeney Todd: The Making Of A Musical*. Seven other awards went to Britain at the ninth annual competition presented by the International Council of the National Academy of Television Arts and Sciences.

British productions also made a strong showing in the three other categories, outclassing 109 entries from 47 broadcasters and 16 languages.

London Weekend was also placed in the popular arts category with *End of Part One* and *Peter Cooke and Company*.

The Australian series, *A Town Like Alice*, won the drama category, followed by two British placings: *The Reason of Things* from Yorkshire Television, and *The Good Soldier* from Granada TV.

France's Societe Nationale de Television Francaise I won the documentary section with *Chartres pour l'Enfer*. Two plaques in this category went to *The Clive James Paris Fashion Show* by London Weekend, and Ireland's RTE production, *Victims of Violence in Northern Ireland*.

In the performing arts section, behind LWT's *Sweeney Todd*, came the BBC's *The Right Royal Company*, commemorating the fiftieth anniversary of the Royal Ballet and its production of *Isadora*. Emmy organizers paid homage to the British productions today, saying they far outclassed American-made films.

A special award went to Sir Huw Wheldon, the former BBC chief, for his contribution to the television industry.

The name Emmy comes from the French derivative, *immy* — a nickname for *image orthicon*, a camera tube used in television.

Blaze kills man

The body of Mr Malcolm Booth, aged 43, was recovered by firemen yesterday after a blaze destroyed his house in Goscoat, Lodge Crescent, Walsall, West Midlands.

THE OSCAR OF THE ENERGY BUSINESS...



FOR A GEM OF A PERFORMANCE!

Over the last five years, more than 250 British gas users — ranging from massive engineering firms to small commercial enterprises, as well as public authorities — in partnership with their local British Gas Technical Consultancy units, have competed for the Gas Energy Management Awards.

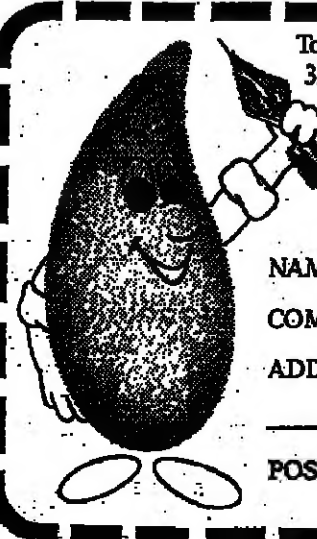
It's all been part of the gas industry's continuing search for ever more efficient ways of using one of Britain's most vital resources — natural gas.

The benefits from this are by no means restricted to these GEM competitors, but, taking one year with another, they alone have reduced their fuel bills by a total of some £20 million since 1975.

So, though GEM Awards mark the most significant achievements, those cash savings are the real reward — most welcome, no doubt, in a period when British industry, commerce and public authorities are so hard-pressed.

While we'll soon be announcing the names of just two winners of this year's GEM Awards, really — as they say in Hollywood — "Everybody wins."

SAVE GAS-SAVE MONEY



To: British Gas Technical Consultancy Service, 326 High Holborn, London WC1V 7PT

- ☐ Please let me have details about the Service
☐ Please inform me about courses at the School of Fuel Management.

NAME

COMPANY

ADDRESS

POSITION

BRITISH GAS

Pakistan orders Indians out in retaliatory move

From Hassan Akhtar, Islamabad, Nov 24

In a "tit-for-tat" exchange, the Pakistan Government today ordered four members of the Indian Embassy Staff to leave the country within 72 hours — a day after India expelled three Pakistani diplomats from Delhi, accusing them of spying.

Both sides rejected the other's allegations. The Indians called the Pakistani move "instant retaliation and pure propaganda". A Delhi spokesman said: "They were in such a hurry that they bumped one person who was on home leave."

The chain of events began on Monday in Delhi when the Indian Government ordered three members of the Pakistani mission to leave. One of them, Mr Gul Zaman, was alleged to have been "caught red-handed while receiving classified documents relating to defence matters". Delhi denied a Pakistani allegation that Mr Zaman had been beaten up by Indian police who "abducted him while on a shopping trip".

Today, the Pakistan Government summoned Mr Natar Singh, the Indian Ambassador in Pakistan, to the Foreign Office and asked him to withdraw four members of the Indian mission within 72 hours. Their names and designations were not revealed. One of them was said, however, to have been working in the visa section in Islamabad.

It was officially stated here that three members of the Indian Consulate General in Karachi and one at the Indian Embassy in Islamabad had been ordered to leave, due to their involvement in activities

Chinese beat Columbus to it

From Elisabeth Chang of AFP Peking, Nov 24

Contrary to the usual belief in the West, America was not discovered by Christopher Columbus and the printing press was not invented by Gutenberg. Every Chinese child learns at school that a certain Bi Shen invented printing with movable letters in the year 1041, or four centuries before Gutenberg.

So far as America is concerned, while there are Western theories that the Vikings may possibly have beaten Columbus there, children here learn that a Chinese explorer reached the American continent 1,000 years before Columbus.

Mr Fang Zhongpu, a Chinese historian, claims to have proof that Hui Shen, a Chinese Buddhist monk, landed on the Mexican coast in the fifth century.

According to Mr Fang, the descriptions given by Hui of his trip to the country of Fusang corresponded exactly to the scenes and countryside of pre-colonial Mexico.

Two American researchers, Professor James Moriarty and Mr Larry Pierson of the University of San Diego, are convinced that the Chinese were the first to discover America.

They base their argument on the fact that Chinese stones found in California were brought by Chinese vessels in a period running from about 500 BC to AD 1500.

But the Chinese look on America and printing as just two examples of dozens of others where the West staked claims on Chinese discoveries.

The Chinese claim to have invented spaghetti, wrongly attributed to Italians; gunpowder in the tenth century; the compass in 200 BC; porcelain; and tea and silk making.

There are just a few items on a lengthy list, and the press here never misses a chance to praise Chinese explorers and inventors. But occasionally some of these claims get out of hand.

The provincial daily newspaper, *Ningxia Ribao*, described a Chinese scholar named Wan Hu as the world's first astronaut, when in fact this title belongs to Major Yuri Gagarin, a Russian.

The newspaper said that in 1500 AD Wan Hu tried to launch himself into space by sitting in a chair attached to 47 rockets and holding on to a "giant kite" with which he planned to descend to earth. Unfortunately, he died when a rocket exploded.

A handbook of traditional Chinese medicine dating back 1,500 years mentions Kuo Tu carrying out surgery after anaesthetizing his patients with herbal plants.



Love affair is stalled

The Chinese are continuing to stall matters in the love affair between Li Shuang, aged 25, a Chinese painter and M. Emmanuel Bellefroid, aged 33, a former French diplomat in Peking and now professor at the Chinese University in Hong Kong. While she was preparing to leave China to join M. Bellefroid, she was arrested and on October 9 she was charged with being in an "irregular situation" and sentenced to two years' "re-educational education."

M. Bellefroid was a specialist on Chinese dissidence while in China.

Poles step up election pressure

Warsaw, Nov 24 — Students, farmers and oil workers staged strikes and protests in Poland today as pressure mounted on the Communists to hold free local elections.

Leaders of the independent students union said at least 73 of the country's universities and colleges were on strike to force the rector of an engineering college to resign, and to back a new liberal education law.

Farmers were staging occupation strikes after warning by Rural Solidarity leader, Mr Jan Kulig, that Poland could face famine this winter.

A 19-year-old Polish hijacker, who eluded anti-terrorist police last night when the plane he had commandeered landed in the wrong part of Gdansk airport, was captured today, the official news agency PAP said.

Generals foster an elite for democracy

From Mario Modiano, Ankara

Turkey's ruling generals have opted for a tightly regulated "democracy" as a cure for the country's political malaise. They are trying to entrust its implementation only to those who share their views.

Their first step was to commission the drafting of the new constitution to an appointed Consultative Assembly which is also to become a breeding ground for new politicians. It consists of 160 members chosen for their moderation and loyalty.

The new constitution will spring from second thoughts on how the crises, dilemmas, and deadlocks that bedevilled Turkey before the coup, could have been averted.

A preview of the new constitutional model was given by General Kenan Evren, the military leader, when he inaugurated the Assembly. He declared: "The state cannot be left weak for the sake of individual freedoms."

Generals told the assembly that they did not need to take into consideration any other constitutional models. The guidelines he offered them provided for a president with effective powers, a strong executive and a parliament free of extremists.

In this "democracy" in which there will be more checks than balances, the power of political party leaders will be emasculated while party candidates will no longer be nominated by the base.

A longer-term aim can be deduced from the restructuring of the Turkish political system: to bring new blood into the traditional one or, at least, preventing the old one from monopolising power.

The new law dissolving political parties and creating the office of the president, the head of state, will have very wide powers over the political class.

Another recent law which curbs the autonomy of Turkey's 18 universities has a similar purpose. It bars university professors from joining political parties and thus sets a link between

Letter from Tunis

Bourguiba's crusade for women's rights

Mr Ben Caid Esselhi, the Tunisian Foreign Minister, tells me that Tunisia is the only country with Islam as its state religion where polygamy is against the law.

One of the first things President Habib Bourguiba did when his country became independent a quarter of a century ago was to initiate sweeping legislation to free his country's women from their former second-class citizenship. Nor has he been content to allow women's rights to exist simply in legal theory but has followed up with measures giving practical application to the original intent.

Equal pay for equal work is now applied not only in government but in the private sector — and most surprising of all, in agriculture. Two days before the poll it looked as if he was trying to do for a prime ministerial entry in the Guinness Book of Records, because on that day he managed to address three published newspapers, give a speech, press a button, and open two tobacco factories, a toy factory, a school, a plastics factory, a brickworks, a chicken hatchery, and a plant producing yoghurt.

President Bourguiba obviously reads the newly-freed press and watches and listens to the state radio and television, which also carry reports of his activities.

A few months ago it was reported that girls were handicraft school leavers having to spend their last day break sitting about in draughty corridors, waiting on a list of names, and all before the school lacked dining room facilities.

President Bourguiba, deciding that this was scandalous, announced that until the school was provided with catering facilities, girls would be given lunch.

The hall room was converted into a canteen and the girls were given lunch, money, and even a room by rectifying poverty and giving songs to them.

Though they and the President, in judge from the television reports, enjoyed all this luxury, the girls were asked only to sing "Bismillah" in Arabic, only the look for financial education, perhaps making their own bid for the Guinness Book of Records — to build and equip a school dormitory.

Godfrey Morrison

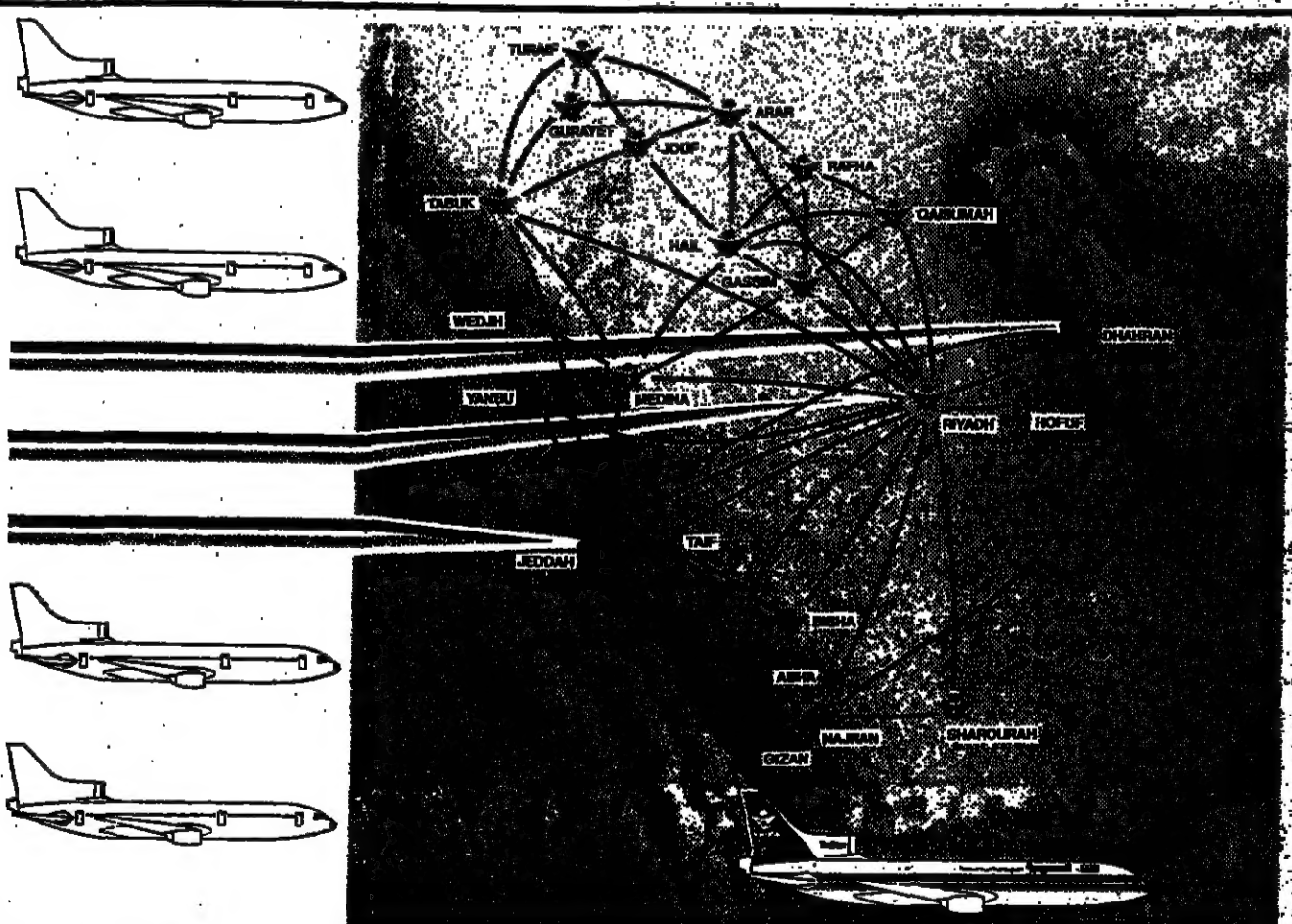
Women and natives win fight for Canadian rights

From Our Correspondent, Ottawa, Nov 24

The Federal Government and nine Canadian provinces cleared another hurdle on the path to constitutional reform last night when they reached agreement on the entrenchment of women's rights and aboriginal rights in a new constitution.

The announcement was made in the House of Commons by Mr Jean Chrétien, the Federal Justice Minister, as the House debated a resolution aimed at bringing home Canada's existing constitution, based on the 1867 British North America Act.

The resolution would give effect to an agreement worked out by Mr Trudeau, the Prime Minister and all the provincial premiers



Where other airline service stops, Saudia goes on.

When you're bound for Saudi Arabia, Saudia is the only airline you need to consider.

Our International flights don't just go to Jeddah and Dhahran. For we're the only airline which can fly you direct to Riyadh, the capital and commercial centre of the Kingdom.

Once in Saudi Arabia, only

Saudia can fly you between the 22 airports in the Kingdom.

And, with every town within 70 miles of a modern airport, you can see that Saudia can get you closer to your destination.

That's good. But our service doesn't just stop there.

From Saudi Arabia we have unequalled connections to the

Middle East, India, the Far East and Africa.

In fact, Saudia's international and domestic network makes Saudi Arabia the natural starting point for any business trip to all these areas.

saudia
SALAH ARABIAN AIRLINES
Growing faster to serve you better.

For reservations please contact your local travel agent or phone London 01-995 7777 or Manchester 061-833 9575.

MINE WIVES PROTEST IN LA PAZ

From Our Correspondent, La Paz, Nov 24

Twenty women and two men who started a hunger strike in La Paz today said that they will remain in the offices of the Roman Catholic Archbishop and the United Nations refugee office "until the time comes" unless President Celso Toranzo Villal's military government releases miners who were arrested during a strike in southern Bolivia.

"We are willing to face it out," they said, "because this represents the women's demand for a democratic conference. Their fight began yesterday."

The women are mostly the wives of union leaders in tin mines, about 740 miles from La Paz, where workers went on strike two weeks ago over a government refusal to recognise their union.

Yesterday President Toranzo said he had ordered Colonel Gonzalo Mendoza, the interior minister, to solve this problem in the shortest manner through dialogue.

Maputo and Lisbon heal rift

From Our Correspondent, Maputo, Nov 24

Six years after Mozambique became independent from Lisbon, Portugal, the two cities have received an enthusiastic welcome from the people of Mozambique. An emotional meeting with President Samora Machel sealed the new relationship. The rift that had separated Portugal from one of its most militant former colonies.

President Eanes stepped from his aircraft to the sound of 20,000 shots and a chorus of emotional cheering greeted him as he landed. President Eanes and Long Live Portuguese-Mozambique Cooperation. He embraced the Mozambique President before reviewing military bands and a host of national dignitaries.

He later had a speech on the Forum of Reconciliation. He said that the victims of Portugal's colonial wars are buried, including Eduardo Mondlane, founder of Frelimo, the ruling party.

Since Mozambique won independence from Portugal in June 1975, relations between the two countries have been tense. One reason for this was the Portuguese exodus from Mozambique: metropolitan whites with professional skills departed en masse, taking whatever riches they could with them.

Today Mozambique is asking the Portuguese to return, as technicians and as investors. President Eanes's aircraft carried representatives from 30 Portuguese companies, as well as Senator Andre Gouveia Pereira, Foreign Minister, and four secretaries of state.

Yellow rain findings dubious

From Our Correspondent, New York, Nov 24

A team of United Nations experts has returned from a two-week, long investigation of refugee camps along the Thai-Cambodian border, unable to confirm the use of chemical weapons in the area. Their findings reinforce scientific doubts over the validity of American allegations that the Soviet Union and its surrogate, Vietnam, are employing the lethal "yellow rain" against insurgents and civilians in Cambodia, Laos and Afghanistan.

Dr Kurt Waldheim, the United Nations Secretary-General, in a report to be issued later today, says that the panel's findings are inconclusive and that the data gathered can neither substantiate nor reject American claims. The five member panel, adding, the lethal "yellow rain" should be launched to resolve the issue one way or another.

The group would then require timely access to the areas of alleged use and a carefully applied procedure for the impartial collection and analysis of a wide range of samples.

The report shows that the panel's mode of operations was at best limited and that the samples received for scientific analysis were of a dubious nature.

It was unable to interview victims of the alleged yellow rain attack earlier than 23 days after they had come in contact with an allegedly contaminated area, and in some cases the symptoms described had occurred months before.

Although many of the refugees gave accounts similar to those submitted by the United States as evidence, blood and urine samples taken by the panel showed no abnormalities that would follow exposure to poisonous chemicals.

The symptoms described as nausea, vomiting, diarrhoea and even death, could not be attributed exclusively to a yellow rain onslaught, and the panel's interviews with three camp doctors offered no suggestions that they were the result of exposure to chemical agents.

Samples in the form of a leaf, a stem and a flask of

powder, have been undergoing laboratory analysis, but the rather haphazard way in which they were collected, with no anonymous note attached, offered no way for the panel to determine whether they were indeed from the alleged area of exposure.

The inability of the panel to form judgment comes as no surprise at the United Nations, where it has been largely accepted that the United States, in a state of overzealousness, had offered "physical evidence" to the assembly, before the findings could be firmly substantiated.

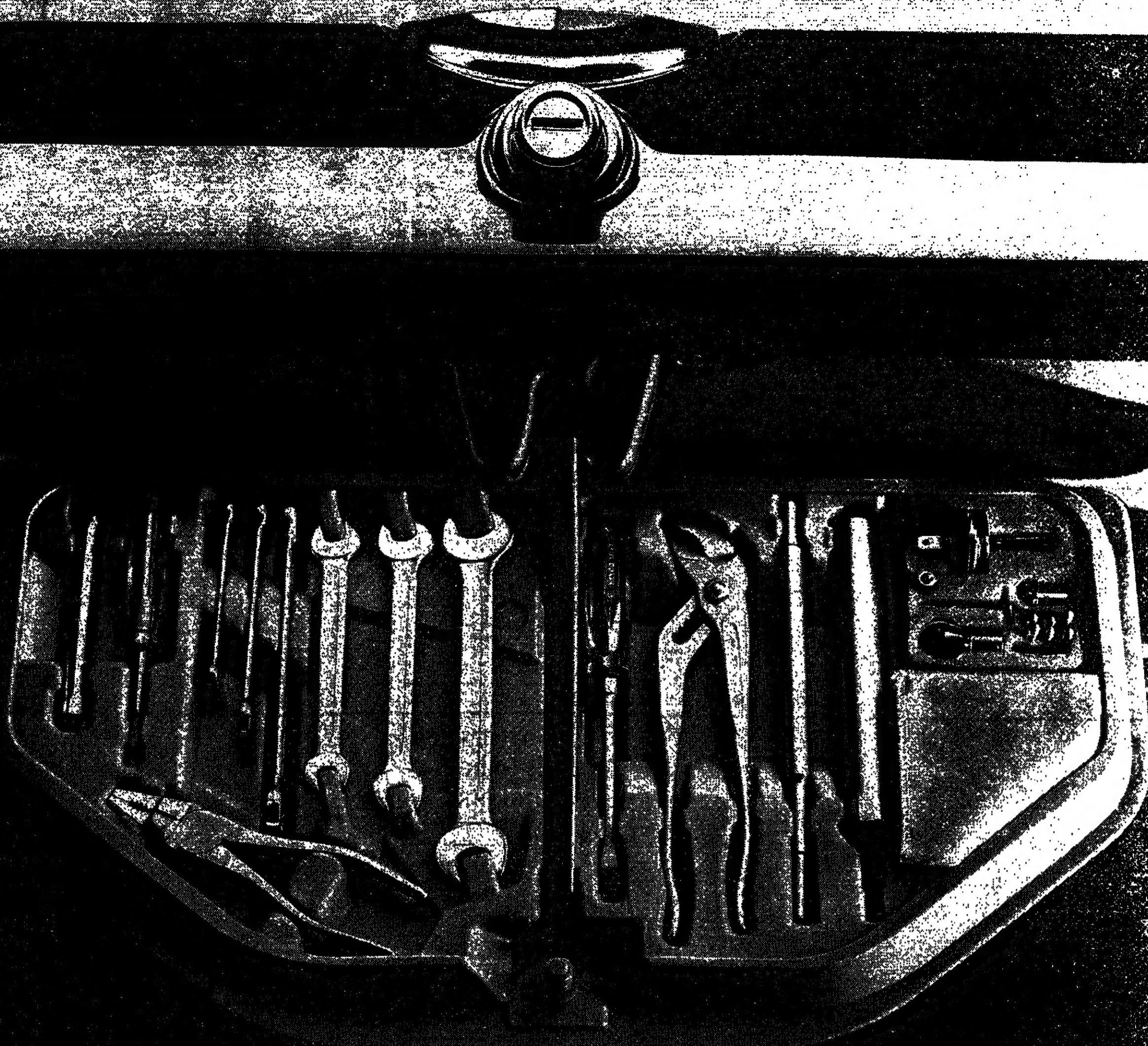
The United States has been trying to prove the use of chemical weapons in south-east Asia by the Soviet Union since 1975 and many have feared that it should have waited a while longer before bringing the issue before the General Assembly which is expected to begin debate tomorrow.

The inconclusive findings leave the United States in an embarrassing position and it is expected that it will continue to press for further investigation.

Correction

In a report on Monday on demonstrations in Bonn it was stated that Social Democrat speakers had called for balanced disarmament and attacked the "top-down" rearmament by the Soviet Union. Social Democrats did not participate in the demonstration and this reference should have been to the Christian Democrats.

WCRS



ONE FEATURE ON A BMW WHICH MIGHT BE MORE USEFUL ON OTHER CARS.

On other cars the toolkit is little more than a rolled-up afterthought stuffed behind the spare wheel.

There are no such loose ends on a BMW. The BMW toolset is fitted into a recess in the bootlid and folds down in front of you with the twist of a clip.

This precision in design is reflected in BMW's pedigree on the racetrack.

You don't race to 31 World and European Championships by making cars in a hurry.

So, significantly, every BMW is assembled at a third of the speed of conventional mass-produced cars. Which allows time to build quality right through the car, rather than veneer a second-rate construction.

Just sitting in a BMW you feel this aura of excellence surround you.

Everything, from the ergonomic cockpit to the satisfying thunk of a closing door, reflects this philosophy of precision.

And the attention to detail continues even after a BMW leaves the factory.

For BMW dealers are so thorough that, in a recent Autocar longterm test, a BMW was the only one out of the 20 cars to score the top "six star" rating for its servicing.

All of which begs the question, why fit so comprehensive a set of tools into a machine that's been so meticulously built and maintained?

Well, you never know, it might come in handy for those odd jobs around the house.



THE ULTIMATE DRIVING MACHINE

THE BMW 3 SERIES STARTS FROM £5,556. THE 5 SERIES STARTS FROM £7,265. THE 7 SERIES STARTS FROM £13,496 AND THE 6 SERIES STARTS FROM £16,968. PRICES, CORRECT AT TIME OF GOING TO PRESS, INCLUDE CAR TAX AND VAT BUT NOT DELIVERY OR NUMBER PLATES. (MODEL ILLUSTRATED BMW 735i) FOR A BROCHURE ON THE RANGE AND DETAILS OF SPECIFICATIONS WRITE TO: BMW INFORMATION SERVICE, P.O. BOX 46, HOUNSLOW, MIDDLESEX, OR TELEPHONE: 01-897 6466. LITERATURE REQUESTS ONLY. FOR TAX-FREE SALES: 56 PARK LANE, LONDON W1. KING 01-429 9277.

PARLIAMENT November 24 1981

Prison crisis: Hailsham says judges not thwarting reform

HOUSE OF LORDS

Lord Hailsham of St Marylebone, the Lord Chancellor and the Earl of Longford became involved in sharp exchanges in the House of Lords over the report in the Sunday Times of last Sunday which stated that judges and magistrates had thwarted a penal reform proposed by the Home Secretary which would have dramatically reduced the number of prisoners in the country's overcrowded jails.

After Lord Longford had made the same point, the Lord Chancellor said there was not a word of truth in it. It was an allegation which ought never to have been made.

The clash came when Lord Longford (Lab) asked what steps the Government was taking to deal with the grave situation revealed in a letter from Mr John McCarthy, Governor of Wormwood Scrubs prison, published in the Times on November 15.

In the letter Mr McCarthy wrote that he was "manager of a large penal institution", and that he could not "tolerate" the "influx of the system in which I work". Lord Hailsham said that the Home Secretary could not shirk his responsibilities by responding to the Governor's letter in clear words and urgent action.

There was general agreement that something drastic had to be done, but there was disagreement as to what form that action should take. He hoped this would be clarified.

Several proposals had come from the Home Secretary but it

could be that he had had to give way under pressure from the judiciary at all sorts of levels.

Whatever the precise solution or combination of solutions, democratic government in this country was carried out through Parliament, whose views were expressed through the cabinet and, in the area of prisons, through the Home Secretary of the day. The will of the people must prevail in a democracy.

It is wrong that the Home Secretary should be thwarted at the second hand by the judiciary (he said) at all levels. The judiciary are respected custodians of legal standards in this country. They are not to be placed above the law.

Lord Hailsham: There is no truth in the suggestion that the judiciary did thwart the Home Secretary or had power to do so. I have been at pains to discount that since reading the article in the Sunday Times and his view that the judiciary could disregard the view of Parliament is repugnant and there is no word of truth in it.

Lord Longford: There is not a word of truth in the words and observations of the Lord Chancellor. Lord Hailsham: I do not know on what authority he has to say that.

Lord Hailsham said that the Home Secretary had any desire whatever to thwart the will of Parliament, deeply resented that Home Secretary (Mr Whitelaw) had had clearly in mind the need to reinforce the trend towards shorter sentences.

The Earl of Longford (Lab) described the letter as perhaps the most startling in living memory. He said when he read it he assumed the Governor had been called upon to resign or that he had resigned already but he was glad that had not happened. Indeed, there had been widespread support for his views almost everywhere.

The Governor had since threatened to resign if some action were not taken and the Home Secretary could not shirk his responsibilities by responding to the Governor's letter in clear words and urgent action.

There was general agreement that something drastic had to be done, but there was disagreement as to what form that action should take. He hoped this would be clarified.

Several proposals had come from the Home Secretary but it

could be that he had had to give way under pressure from the judiciary at all sorts of levels.

Whatever the precise solution or combination of solutions, democratic government in this country was carried out through Parliament, whose views were expressed through the cabinet and, in the area of prisons, through the Home Secretary of the day. The will of the people must prevail in a democracy.

It is wrong that the Home Secretary should be thwarted at the second hand by the judiciary (he said) at all levels. The judiciary are respected custodians of legal standards in this country. They are not to be placed above the law.

Lord Hailsham: There is no truth in the suggestion that the judiciary did thwart the Home Secretary or had power to do so. I have been at pains to discount that since reading the article in the Sunday Times and his view that the judiciary could disregard the view of Parliament is repugnant and there is no word of truth in it.

Lord Longford: There is not a word of truth in the words and observations of the Lord Chancellor. Lord Hailsham: I do not know on what authority he has to say that.

Lord Hailsham said that the Home Secretary had any desire whatever to thwart the will of Parliament, deeply resented that Home Secretary (Mr Whitelaw) had had clearly in mind the need to reinforce the trend towards shorter sentences.

The Earl of Longford (Lab) described the letter as perhaps the most startling in living memory. He said when he read it he assumed the Governor had been called upon to resign or that he had resigned already but he was glad that had not happened. Indeed, there had been widespread support for his views almost everywhere.

The Governor had since threatened to resign if some action were not taken and the Home Secretary could not shirk his responsibilities by responding to the Governor's letter in clear words and urgent action.

There was general agreement that something drastic had to be done, but there was disagreement as to what form that action should take. He hoped this would be clarified.

Several proposals had come from the Home Secretary but it

could be that he had had to give way under pressure from the judiciary at all sorts of levels.

Whatever the precise solution or combination of solutions, democratic government in this country was carried out through Parliament, whose views were expressed through the cabinet and, in the area of prisons, through the Home Secretary of the day. The will of the people must prevail in a democracy.

It is wrong that the Home Secretary should be thwarted at the second hand by the judiciary (he said) at all levels. The judiciary are respected custodians of legal standards in this country. They are not to be placed above the law.

Lord Hailsham: There is no truth in the suggestion that the judiciary did thwart the Home Secretary or had power to do so. I have been at pains to discount that since reading the article in the Sunday Times and his view that the judiciary could disregard the view of Parliament is repugnant and there is no word of truth in it.

Lord Longford: There is not a word of truth in the words and observations of the Lord Chancellor. Lord Hailsham: I do not know on what authority he has to say that.

It is an allegation which ought never to have been made. It is a question of fact and not of opinion.

Lord Longford said the facts were in the sentences being passed now by judges. It was in this way that the judiciary were thwarting the will of the people. If the Lord Chancellor was happy about that, then so be it.

Lord Hailsham said Lord Longford was now changing his line. He was now talking of a plan on which the judiciary had been consulted and had expressed their opinion.

But the idea that they were thwarting the will of the people and the Home Secretary and of Parliament (he said) is entirely wrong and it ought never to have been made. Now he is making a totally different allegation which is also totally untrue. Parliament lays down the maximum sentences for certain offences and the judiciary decide on the facts of the particular case, what is the appropriate sentence.

This attack on the judges is wholly untrue and ought to be withdrawn. Lord Longford said that he saw no reason to withdraw what he had said and he would repeat every word of it.

It was concluded by the Government of the day supported by the opposition party that sentences were too severe compared with sentences passed by other European countries, then the courts had no right to defend the implementation of that policy. It was high time the issue was brought out.

Lord Aveling (Lib) said the present conditions of prisons were putting an intolerable strain on prison staff and there was a risk it would lead to a total breakdown of the prison system. Although it would only be a small drop in the bucket, he suggested the removal of all mentally ill prisoners to psychiatric institutions.

Lord Hailsham: It is a question of fact not of opinion. The judiciary are entitled to express a view and the Home Secretary is entitled to consult the judiciary. The judiciary are entitled to express their opinion when consulted and to suggest a sentence. Lord Longford said that the Home Secretary was seeking to thwart the will of Parliament is wholly untrue and I have been at great pains to discount that.

There is a reduction in the numbers registered as unemployed. In particular a reduction in the numbers of school leavers. It is small, but it is welcome.

Mr Michael Foot, Leader of the Opposition (Lab), said that the Home Secretary could not shirk his responsibilities by responding to the Governor's letter in clear words and urgent action.

There was general agreement that something drastic had to be done, but there was disagreement as to what form that action should take. He hoped this would be clarified.

Several proposals had come from the Home Secretary but it

could be that he had had to give way under pressure from the judiciary at all sorts of levels.

Whatever the precise solution or combination of solutions, democratic government in this country was carried out through Parliament, whose views were expressed through the cabinet and, in the area of prisons, through the Home Secretary of the day. The will of the people must prevail in a democracy.

It is wrong that the Home Secretary should be thwarted at the second hand by the judiciary (he said) at all levels. The judiciary are respected custodians of legal standards in this country. They are not to be placed above the law.

Lord Hailsham: There is no truth in the suggestion that the judiciary did thwart the Home Secretary or had power to do so. I have been at pains to discount that since reading the article in the Sunday Times and his view that the judiciary could disregard the view of Parliament is repugnant and there is no word of truth in it.

Lord Longford: There is not a word of truth in the words and observations of the Lord Chancellor. Lord Hailsham: I do not know on what authority he has to say that.

Lord Hailsham said that the Home Secretary had any desire whatever to thwart the will of Parliament, deeply resented that Home Secretary (Mr Whitelaw) had had clearly in mind the need to reinforce the trend towards shorter sentences.

The Earl of Longford (Lab) described the letter as perhaps the most startling in living memory. He said when he read it he assumed the Governor had been called upon to resign or that he had resigned already but he was glad that had not happened. Indeed, there had been widespread support for his views almost everywhere.

The Governor had since threatened to resign if some action were not taken and the Home Secretary could not shirk his responsibilities by responding to the Governor's letter in clear words and urgent action.

There was general agreement that something drastic had to be done, but there was disagreement as to what form that action should take. He hoped this would be clarified.

Several proposals had come from the Home Secretary but it

could be that he had had to give way under pressure from the judiciary at all sorts of levels.

Whatever the precise solution or combination of solutions, democratic government in this country was carried out through Parliament, whose views were expressed through the cabinet and, in the area of prisons, through the Home Secretary of the day. The will of the people must prevail in a democracy.

It is wrong that the Home Secretary should be thwarted at the second hand by the judiciary (he said) at all levels. The judiciary are respected custodians of legal standards in this country. They are not to be placed above the law.

Lord Hailsham: There is no truth in the suggestion that the judiciary did thwart the Home Secretary or had power to do so. I have been at pains to discount that since reading the article in the Sunday Times and his view that the judiciary could disregard the view of Parliament is repugnant and there is no word of truth in it.

Lord Longford: There is not a word of truth in the words and observations of the Lord Chancellor. Lord Hailsham: I do not know on what authority he has to say that.

Lord Hailsham said that the Home Secretary had any desire whatever to thwart the will of Parliament, deeply resented that Home Secretary (Mr Whitelaw) had had clearly in mind the need to reinforce the trend towards shorter sentences.

chairman of the Parole Board, and a Treasury Minister, preferred Mr Leon Brittan.

The agenda should be simple: proposals within two weeks should be put forward to reduce the prison population by 5,000 and there should be proposals within four weeks to maintain the prison population within the level of the certified normal accommodation laid down for each institution.

Governments must surely have advised the Home Office that the vast majority of the 4,000 remand prisoners should be got out of prison. Sites were available and private enterprise could erect temporary centres with minimum but sensible security to house prisoners who were cramming prisons in filthy and uncivilised conditions.

There were unconvicted members of the public. Half of them received no custodial sentence at all. The other half were sentenced to terms of months or years, but the Government was making better use of resources or by reducing the demand made upon them. In fact it had to try to do all three.

Six new prisons were to be started between this year and 1984, with further plans planned, and the Government was planning reconstruction of over 60 establishments during the 1980s, which constituted a substantial programme. He hoped that that would be the prison service some encouragement for the future. It was a programme which was going to make an improvement in conditions in Wormwood Scrubs.

The Government proposed to go some way to reducing the prison population by 5,000. But the Government was not doing it by reducing the prison population by 5,000. But the Government was not doing it by reducing the prison population by 5,000.

Lord Hailsham, for the Opposition, said that the Government was not doing it by reducing the prison population by 5,000. But the Government was not doing it by reducing the prison population by 5,000.

Lord Hailsham, for the Opposition, said that the Government was not doing it by reducing the prison population by 5,000. But the Government was not doing it by reducing the prison population by 5,000.

Lord Hailsham, for the Opposition, said that the Government was not doing it by reducing the prison population by 5,000. But the Government was not doing it by reducing the prison population by 5,000.

Lord Hailsham, for the Opposition, said that the Government was not doing it by reducing the prison population by 5,000. But the Government was not doing it by reducing the prison population by 5,000.

Lord Hailsham, for the Opposition, said that the Government was not doing it by reducing the prison population by 5,000. But the Government was not doing it by reducing the prison population by 5,000.

Lord Hailsham, for the Opposition, said that the Government was not doing it by reducing the prison population by 5,000. But the Government was not doing it by reducing the prison population by 5,000.

Lord Hailsham, for the Opposition, said that the Government was not doing it by reducing the prison population by 5,000. But the Government was not doing it by reducing the prison population by 5,000.

Lord Hailsham, for the Opposition, said that the Government was not doing it by reducing the prison population by 5,000. But the Government was not doing it by reducing the prison population by 5,000.

Lord Hailsham, for the Opposition, said that the Government was not doing it by reducing the prison population by 5,000. But the Government was not doing it by reducing the prison population by 5,000.

Lord Hailsham, for the Opposition, said that the Government was not doing it by reducing the prison population by 5,000. But the Government was not doing it by reducing the prison population by 5,000.

Lord Hailsham, for the Opposition, said that the Government was not doing it by reducing the prison population by 5,000. But the Government was not doing it by reducing the prison population by 5,000.

Lord Hailsham, for the Opposition, said that the Government was not doing it by reducing the prison population by 5,000. But the Government was not doing it by reducing the prison population by 5,000.

Lord Hailsham, for the Opposition, said that the Government was not doing it by reducing the prison population by 5,000. But the Government was not doing it by reducing the prison population by 5,000.

Lord Hailsham, for the Opposition, said that the Government was not doing it by reducing the prison population by 5,000. But the Government was not doing it by reducing the prison population by 5,000.

Lord Hailsham, for the Opposition, said that the Government was not doing it by reducing the prison population by 5,000. But the Government was not doing it by reducing the prison population by 5,000.

Lord Hailsham, for the Opposition, said that the Government was not doing it by reducing the prison population by 5,000. But the Government was not doing it by reducing the prison population by 5,000.

Lord Hailsham, for the Opposition, said that the Government was not doing it by reducing the prison population by 5,000. But the Government was not doing it by reducing the prison population by 5,000.

Lord Hailsham, for the Opposition, said that the Government was not doing it by reducing the prison population by 5,000. But the Government was not doing it by reducing the prison population by 5,000.

Lord Hailsham, for the Opposition, said that the Government was not doing it by reducing the prison population by 5,000. But the Government was not doing it by reducing the prison population by 5,000.

Lord Hailsham, for the Opposition, said that the Government was not doing it by reducing the prison population by 5,000. But the Government was not doing it by reducing the prison population by 5,000.

Lord Hailsham, for the Opposition, said that the Government was not doing it by reducing the prison population by 5,000. But the Government was not doing it by reducing the prison population by 5,000.

Lord Hailsham, for the Opposition, said that the Government was not doing it by reducing the prison population by 5,000. But the Government was not doing it by reducing the prison population by 5,000.

up to a maximum of three consecutive remands.

Lord Longford was right in pointing out the overriding need to reduce the prison population by 5,000 but it had become apparent the figure would be far lower.

The reaction to the early release proposals made clear that it would have created a gap between the length of sentence and the actual sentence served which would have encouraged the courts to exercise discretion in favour of shorter sentences.

There would also have been a danger of the courts exercising discretion in favour of shorter sentences.

There had been a danger of the courts exercising discretion in favour of shorter sentences.

There had been a danger of the courts exercising discretion in favour of shorter sentences.

There had been a danger of the courts exercising discretion in favour of shorter sentences.

There had been a danger of the courts exercising discretion in favour of shorter sentences.

There had been a danger of the courts exercising discretion in favour of shorter sentences.

There had been a danger of the courts exercising discretion in favour of shorter sentences.

There had been a danger of the courts exercising discretion in favour of shorter sentences.

There had been a danger of the courts exercising discretion in favour of shorter sentences.

There had been a danger of the courts exercising discretion in favour of shorter sentences.

There had been a danger of the courts exercising discretion in favour of shorter sentences.

There had been a danger of the courts exercising discretion in favour of shorter sentences.

There had been a danger of the courts exercising discretion in favour of shorter sentences.

There had been a danger of the courts exercising discretion in favour of shorter sentences.

There had been a danger of the courts exercising discretion in favour of shorter sentences.

There had been a danger of the courts exercising discretion in favour of shorter sentences.

There had been a danger of the courts exercising discretion in favour of shorter sentences.

There had been a danger of the courts exercising discretion in favour of shorter sentences.

There had been a danger of the courts exercising discretion in favour of shorter sentences.

There had been a danger of the courts exercising discretion in favour of shorter sentences.

There had been a danger of the courts exercising discretion in favour of shorter sentences.

There had been a danger of the courts exercising discretion in favour of shorter sentences.

There had been a danger of the courts exercising discretion in favour of shorter sentences.

There had been a danger of the courts exercising discretion in favour of shorter sentences.

There had been a danger of the courts exercising discretion in favour of shorter sentences.

prison population of as much as 2,000 to 3,000 prisoners. In practice the increase in the number of offenders dealt with by the courts had eaten into what would have been savings.

That development in sentencing policy was of crucial importance if a sustained reduction was to be achieved in the prison population.

Last summer the prison population did rise to just over 45,000 for certified normal accommodation of under 40,000. Since then the population had fallen back to just under 44,000 and had been steady for many weeks. That represented a level of overcrowding in local prisons, like Wormwood Scrubs which could not be sustained.

In developing the policy to be set out in the Criminal Justice Bill, the Home Secretary had had clearly in mind the need to force the trend towards shorter sentences. At the same time, a Bill of that kind must incorporate powers which enabled the courts to deal adequately with offenders.

Parliament had, to provide the right statutory framework, in which the courts could give the right sentences and that was the basis on which the Home Secretary had been considering how to move ahead.

At the outset of consideration of the supervised release scheme, which the courts could give the right sentences and that was the basis on which the Home Secretary had been considering how to move ahead.

At the outset of consideration of the supervised release scheme, which the courts could give the right sentences and that was the basis on which the Home Secretary had been considering how to move ahead.

At the outset of consideration of the supervised release scheme, which the courts could give the right sentences and that was the basis on which the Home Secretary had been considering how to move ahead.

At the outset of consideration of the supervised release scheme, which the courts could give the right sentences and that was the basis on which the Home Secretary had been considering how to move ahead.

At the outset of consideration of the supervised release scheme, which the courts could give the right sentences and that was the basis on which the Home Secretary had been considering how to move ahead.

At the outset of consideration of the supervised release scheme, which the courts could give the right sentences and that was the basis on which the Home Secretary had been considering how to move ahead.

At the outset of consideration of the supervised release scheme, which the courts could give the right sentences and that was the basis on which the Home Secretary had been considering how to move ahead.

At the outset of consideration of the supervised release scheme, which the courts could give the right sentences and that was the basis on which the Home Secretary had been considering how to move ahead.

At the outset of consideration of the supervised release scheme, which the courts could give the right sentences and that was the basis on which the Home Secretary had been considering how to move ahead.

At the outset of consideration of the supervised release scheme, which the courts could give the right sentences and that was the basis on which the Home Secretary had been considering how to move ahead.

At the outset of consideration of the supervised release scheme, which the courts could give the right sentences and that was the basis on which the Home Secretary had been considering how to move ahead.

At the outset of consideration of the supervised release scheme, which the courts could give the right sentences and that was the basis on which the Home Secretary had been considering how to move ahead.

At the outset of consideration of the supervised release scheme, which the courts could give the right sentences and that was the basis on which the Home Secretary had been considering how to move ahead.

At the outset of consideration of the supervised release scheme, which the courts could give the right sentences and that was the basis on which the Home Secretary had been considering how to move ahead.

At the outset of consideration of the supervised release scheme, which the courts could give the right sentences and that was the basis on which the Home Secretary had been considering how to move ahead.

At the outset of consideration of the supervised release scheme, which the courts could give the right sentences and that was the basis on which the Home Secretary had been considering how to move ahead.

At the outset of consideration of the supervised release scheme, which the courts could give the right sentences and that was the basis on which the Home Secretary had been considering how to move ahead.

At the outset of consideration of the supervised release scheme, which the courts could give the right sentences and that was the basis on which the Home Secretary had been considering how to move ahead.

At the outset of consideration of the supervised release scheme, which the courts could give the right sentences and that was the basis on which the Home Secretary had been considering how to move ahead.

At the outset of consideration of the supervised release scheme, which the courts could give the right sentences and that was the basis on which the Home Secretary had been considering how to move ahead.

At the outset of consideration of the supervised release scheme, which the courts could give the right sentences and that was the basis on which the Home Secretary had been considering how to move ahead.

At the outset of consideration of the supervised release scheme, which the courts could give the right sentences and that was the basis on which the Home Secretary had been considering how to move ahead.

At the outset of consideration of the supervised release scheme, which the courts could give the right sentences and that was the basis on which the Home Secretary had been considering how to move ahead.

supplementary benefit policy inspectors were rewriting the application of the supplementary benefit capital rule, including the effect of the level of the disregard of the supplementary benefit capital rule, would be reported shortly.

Mr David Winnick (Walsall North, Lab): There is a deep and understandable sense of grievance felt by men in this

Mr Winnick: We are looking at ways of being able to make an increase in the benefit by passing through the supplementary benefit capital rule, including the effect of the level of the disregard of the supplementary benefit capital rule, would be reported shortly.

Mr Winnick: We are looking at ways of being able to make an increase in the benefit by passing through the supplementary benefit capital rule, including the effect of the level of the disregard of the supplementary benefit capital rule, would be reported shortly.

Mr Winnick: We are looking at ways of being able to make an increase in the benefit by passing through the supplementary benefit capital rule, including the effect of the level of the disregard of the supplementary benefit capital rule, would be reported shortly.

Mr Winnick: We are looking at ways of being able to make an increase in the benefit by passing through the supplementary benefit capital rule, including the effect of the level of the disregard of the supplementary benefit capital rule, would be reported shortly.

Mr Winnick: We are looking at ways of being able to make an increase in the benefit by passing through the supplementary benefit capital rule, including the effect of the level of the disregard of the supplementary benefit capital rule, would be reported shortly.

Mr Winnick: We are looking at ways of being able to make an increase in the benefit by passing through the supplementary benefit capital rule, including the effect of the level of the disregard of the supplementary benefit capital rule, would be reported shortly.

Mr Winnick: We are looking at ways of being able to make an increase in the benefit by passing through the supplementary benefit capital rule, including the effect of the level of the disregard of the supplementary benefit capital rule, would be reported shortly.

Mr Winnick: We are looking at ways of being able to make an increase in the benefit by passing through the supplementary benefit capital rule, including the effect of the level of the disregard of the supplementary benefit capital rule, would be reported shortly.

Mr Winnick: We are looking at ways of being able to make an increase in the benefit by passing through the supplementary benefit capital rule, including the effect of the level of the disregard of the supplementary benefit capital rule, would be reported shortly.

Mr Winnick: We are looking at ways of being able to make an increase in the benefit by passing through the supplementary benefit capital rule, including the effect of the level of the disregard of the supplementary benefit capital rule, would be reported shortly.

Mr Winnick: We are looking at ways of being able to make an increase in the benefit by passing through the supplementary benefit capital rule, including the effect of the level of the disregard of the supplementary benefit capital rule, would be reported shortly.

Mr Winnick: We are looking at ways of being able to make an increase in the benefit by passing through the supplementary benefit capital rule, including the effect of the level of the disregard of the supplementary benefit capital rule, would be reported shortly.

Mr Winnick: We are looking at ways of being able to make an increase in the benefit by passing through the supplementary benefit capital rule, including the effect of the level of the disregard of the supplementary benefit capital rule, would be reported shortly.

Mr Winnick: We are looking at ways of being able to make an increase in the benefit by passing through the supplementary benefit capital rule, including the effect of the level of the disregard of the supplementary benefit capital rule, would be reported shortly.

Mr Winnick: We are looking at ways of being able to make an increase in the benefit by passing through the supplementary benefit capital rule, including the effect of the level of the disregard of the supplementary benefit capital rule, would be reported shortly.

Out with the Brixton police and a profile of Lord Scarman on the day he reports on the riots

On patrol with 'pig in the middle'

Five sets of eyes stare, more frightened than hostile, from black faces, and one from white, in the poorly-ventilated cells and detention rooms behind the communications room, the fingerprinting and photographing room, the doctors' examination room and the area (no room was provided) where detainees are charged. The blacks have been charged with various forms of robbery and theft — no area in Britain has a higher rate of mugging, predominantly of white females by young black males — the white man in connection with a haul of 400-odd stolen bicycles.

Inspector Jane Folan, the duty officer, takes a series of decisions with impressive speed and accuracy in her Stirling accent. Meanwhile a ceaseless trickle of the public comes to the counter of the main room, which is manned by two young PCs under a sergeant. There is a pretty black girl wanting to stand bail for her brother; people of all hues bringing in car documents missing when they were stopped, others on bail signing the relevant register.

Behind where I am pretending to be invisible, a shelf-full of ledgers gives an idea of the range of the police's concerns: "limited inquiries" (not much to be done, for example wives abandoning husbands or vice versa); "occurrences", including sudden death, attempted suicide, damage done by police when forcibly entering PCs injured in the street; "incidents" ranging from bomb hoaxes to dog bites; and a "stop book" for all those stopped in the street — where, why, when.

Confusingly, Brixton police station houses not only the divisional police force, consisting essentially of 257 uniformed officers and 27 CID men, but also the superstructure of L District, under Commander Brian Fairbairn, whose impoverished kingdom of 10.6 square miles and 250,000 souls (roughly a quarter "ethnics or descendants" in the jargon) also embraces Streatham, Clapham and Kennington.

On the first floor is the canteen, the offices of the 35-man L District robbery squad, and some administrative offices; on the second, those of Brixton's own Chief Superintendent Bob Marshall, his deputies, and the CIDs on the third, Commander Fairbairn, his deputy, and the L District CID.

Two days there sharpens appreciation of the police's peculiar situation. Esteemed by the silent majority, but reviled by activists of many persuasions, they can easily come to see themselves as under-appreciated oases of order and discipline in a sea of indifference, hostility and active nastiness. "We are really pig in the middle," said Commander Fairbairn, a man of considerable bonhomie and humour who was felled by a brick in the riots, but rose to lead his men again. "We are the visible sign of anything that goes wrong with society," said Chief Superintendent Bob Marshall, a lean, handsome 41-year-old.

The risks of going in

One of the chief aims of the police at Brixton is to prevent the spread, or worsening, of the lawlessness prevailing in Rattton Road. Although it is a "no-go" area it is in parts a "no-enter" area. The police say they know that various crimes and offences are being committed in a small group of seedy houses and in the streets. Drugs, they believe, are being used and sold; spirits illegally dispensed; stolen goods, including some mugs, being sold; and a few without risk to their lives, if few in number, or the danger of causing a riot, if they enter in strength.

Commander Fairbairn described to me a potentially very serious incident of two nights earlier. Two constables in an area car had chased one of a group of black youths who had been rifling clothes from Burton's the tailors, in the High Street. The youth they focussed on had sought refuge in a club over a car-hire firm in Atlantic Road. They went in after him, and he jumped out of a rear window. They could not at first get out, but eventually apprehended him.

By then some 200 blacks had assembled. Police reinforcements arrived, to be greeted by bottles and bricks. One policeman's knee was injured. Fairbairn called off his men, deeming the risks disproportionate to the offences.

In that sort of climate it is hard not to feel some sympathy for Superintendent Finlay MacLennan, the district community liaison officer for more than two years. A soft-spoken Highland Scot, he describes himself as the link man between the police and the community.

Roger Berthoud

Lord Scarman was asking Lord Hailsham the other day how he should brace himself for the public attention which will accompany the publication of his report into the Brixton riots. The highlight would be switched off after about three days, the two men agreed. Then he could retire to his customary obscurity.

He recommenced this with a suspicion of a grin: he will not disappear and he is not even likely to try. Almost in the same breath, he said that although he had not accepted any speaking engagements for this year, he has already been booked for several in 1982. Whatever, his report may say, it will not just speak for itself; it sets off a debate, the author intends to be on the platform.

He has always been an advocate. He enjoyed being a judge more than a barrister, but he has combined it with a steady championing of politico-legal causes. Although his part in the Northern Ireland, Red Lion Square and Grunwick inquiries has cast him in the public mind as the neutral saviour for the consciences of governments, there is a political animal just underneath the judges robes.

He enjoys talking and does so with charm. He works in a small and simple office upstairs in the House of Lords, accompanied by the South of Wales "Queen Victoria" central heating. Like many lawyers, he keeps pace with work by starting early, sometimes at 4 am. "I agree with Gladstone that no man really needs more than four hours sleep a night, although I usually get more."

He and his wife live in a Knightsbridge flat; he can be glimpsed buying groceries in Harrods. As a young man he played the 8 flat trombone, but his musical interests now centre on opera: he likes Mozart and Verdi and with reservations, Wagner. There is something missing, he said, in a day on which he hears no music.

The hero whose example propelled him towards the Bar was not a Lord Chief Justice or a famous Old Bailey QC, but that political advocate Lloyd George. "It sounds very dated now, but as a schoolboy I was inspired by his career and image. I was fascinated by the art of advocacy and I still am. At that age I had no thought of becoming a judge. Judges meant no more to me or my family than they do to any ordinary person."

His father began work as an insurance broker and worked his way up to become a partner of his firm; the young Leslie was brought up in Streatham, moving later to the Surrey-Sussex border as Scarman senior grew more prosperous. The property was spent on educating his children: Leslie went to Radley and onwards to Balliol College, Oxford, with the aid of a scholarship. "I was always a hard worker; I made up in industry what I lacked in talent."

He was called to the Bar in 1936 and spent three years as a "briefless barrister" before being called up; his legal career was not really to begin until he was demobbed in January 1946. The interruption was not welcome at this time, but turned out to be a "blessing in disguise". "This is the terrible thing about war for some people it can be stimulating and broadening experience, that is no case for war, but just to say that I drew from it things that could not have been learnt any other way. It makes me think that we need to revise higher education to give people a broad-based experience of mankind, which nowadays doesn't always provide."

The first two years gave no clue of what was to follow. He went into the administration and special duties branch of the IAF and after two years behind a desk in Abingdon was made a staff officer in North Africa.

He was soon attached to the Mediterranean Air Command-in-Chief, Arthur (later Lord) Tedder, whom he followed to Sicily, Italy, and Northern Europe. It was a friendship which continued until Tedder's death. Scarman wrote parts of his huge report on the 1969 Belfast and Londonderry riots in a caravan on the Hebridean island of Uist which Tedder had used as a wartime headquarters.

General Jodl surrendered to Eisenhower at Rheims. As he returned to his old chambers, social and political changes were giving birth to new law and it was there that Scarman found his opportunity. "Mainstream administrative law was the modern new Labour Government with the job of straightening the tangle of law assembled piecemeal over centuries and with making some much-needed reforms. In the legal world, it may be Scarman's monument: even his critics concede that it was an inspired appointment which simultaneously succeeded in allaying the fears of Conservatives who saw it as subversive and at the same time proposing reforms which were carried through on to the statute book and have stayed there."

Not all the changes were technical: the 1969 Divorce Reform Act, which revolutionized the basis for both divorce and the distribution of maintenance, was largely the work of the commission. Since Scarman left it in 1972, it has never had the same influence or momentum.

He was already doing a unique, quasi-judicial job and enjoying promoting the commission's ideas at any available opportunity. It was this willingness to move in the outside world and the talent for public relations which distinguished him from other judges when a beleaguered James Callaghan looked for a man to head the tribunal investigating the Northern Irish disturbances in the summer of 1969.

He was told that it might be a six-week job and it took three years; he continued as chairman of the Law Commission. He took a house on the County Down coast at Bangor and his wife and poodle moved there with him. Lady Scarman enrolled at a technical college in East Belfast to brush up her French and German. As he arrived at Alder Grove airport on his first visit, he was asked a question by a waiting journalist for which he thought he had prepared.

"Are you a Protestant or a Catholic?" "Neither. I'm an agnostic."

"That's not good enough. Are you a Protestant agnostic or a Catholic agnostic?" "I was flummoxed. Well, no, I was entertained. The journalist won." I asked him if he had any religious belief and it was the only moment at which the confidently articulate flow slowed almost to silence. "That's a very difficult question", he said, staring out of the window and proceeded to give the following carefully considered answer after a short pause to look up "agnostic" in a dictionary. "I don't believe in personal immortality. I'm a theist, not an atheist. I'm not against religion; my own religious instinct is very deep, but it's not institutional in any way at all. I don't believe there's such a thing as a man without religion, although I recognize the logical possibility that God does not exist. I was baptized Church of England of course."

His job in Northern Ireland was to convince the Catholic community that he was worth talking to and that his conclusions were worth hearing. He began deploying the arts of stage management which were to be called on again. He organizes in advance the effects of every thing from the layout of the desks to the type of ushers and how they should behave. Watching him open the Brixton inquiry, it was clear that he had rehearsed for most contingencies and deftly by-passed the snags which did crop up.

His attentive courtesy towards witnesses occasionally left irritated men in its way at Brixton. His procedure sometimes made it impossible for the police to cross-examine witnesses alleging police misbehaviour. One such witness gave his evidence without challenge and was profusely thanked by Scarman for his pains. Policemen present muffled their protests that the man's motives could have borne some examination; according to them, he was one of the most active brothel-keepers in south London with a lengthy criminal record to match.

By the time the Northern Ireland report appeared in 1972, it was instant history without much relevance to the present. It is, however, the work Scarman has done and he would like to be judged by its purpose and achievement were "the killing of myth and preventing the growth of legend. But you can't say more than that. Nobody made it of course" except in Northern Ireland.

Throughout the seventies, there was speculation that he would succeed Lord Denning as Master of the Rolls, but Denning, appointed before compulsory retirement rules were made, hung on. The idea appeared finally dead when Scarman was elevated from the Court of Appeal, to which he had gone in 1972, to the Lords to become Baron Scarman of Quatt in the County of Salop.

From the early seventies, he took a leading part in the debate over whether Britain should have a Bill of Rights to guarantee certain fundamental principles which could not be overruled even by Parliament, or only in exceptional circumstances. In one of his seminal Hamlyn lectures on the subject, he asked Cromwell: "Of what assurance is a law to prevent so great a peril if he in the same legislature to unmake it again?" He says that on each occasion we are found wanting at Strasbourg, something better than reluctant, piecemeal adjustment is essential for Britain to fulfil its obligations to the European Convention on Human Rights.

It is a view of the constitution which, as its critics immediately pointed out, would shift power towards the hands of the judges, who will wield the



Lord Scarman among friends: '125 out of 100 for public relations'

What makes this judge the one to sort out the mess

experience of mankind, which nowadays doesn't always provide."

The first two years gave no clue of what was to follow. He went into the administration and special duties branch of the IAF and after two years behind a desk in Abingdon was made a staff officer in North Africa.

He was soon attached to the Mediterranean Air Command-in-Chief, Arthur (later Lord) Tedder, whom he followed to Sicily, Italy, and Northern Europe. It was a friendship which continued until Tedder's death. Scarman wrote parts of his huge report on the 1969 Belfast and Londonderry riots in a caravan on the Hebridean island of Uist which Tedder had used as a wartime headquarters.

General Jodl surrendered to Eisenhower at Rheims. As he returned to his old chambers, social and political changes were giving birth to new law and it was there that Scarman found his opportunity. "Mainstream administrative law was the modern new Labour Government with the job of straightening the tangle of law assembled piecemeal over centuries and with making some much-needed reforms. In the legal world, it may be Scarman's monument: even his critics concede that it was an inspired appointment which simultaneously succeeded in allaying the fears of Conservatives who saw it as subversive and at the same time proposing reforms which were carried through on to the statute book and have stayed there."

Not all the changes were technical: the 1969 Divorce Reform Act, which revolutionized the basis for both divorce and the distribution of maintenance, was largely the work of the commission. Since Scarman left it in 1972, it has never had the same influence or momentum.

He was already doing a unique, quasi-judicial job and enjoying promoting the commission's ideas at any available opportunity. It was this willingness to move in the outside world and the talent for public relations which distinguished him from other judges when a beleaguered James Callaghan looked for a man to head the tribunal investigating the Northern Irish disturbances in the summer of 1969.

He was told that it might be a six-week job and it took three years; he continued as chairman of the Law Commission. He took a house on the County Down coast at Bangor and his wife and poodle moved there with him. Lady Scarman enrolled at a technical college in East Belfast to brush up her French and German. As he arrived at Alder Grove airport on his first visit, he was asked a question by a waiting journalist for which he thought he had prepared.

"Are you a Protestant or a Catholic?" "Neither. I'm an agnostic."

"That's not good enough. Are you a Protestant agnostic or a Catholic agnostic?" "I was flummoxed. Well, no, I was entertained. The journalist won." I asked him if he had any religious belief and it was the only moment at which the confidently articulate flow slowed almost to silence. "That's a very difficult question", he said, staring out of the window and proceeded to give the following carefully considered answer after a short pause to look up "agnostic" in a dictionary. "I don't believe in personal immortality. I'm a theist, not an atheist. I'm not against religion; my own religious instinct is very deep, but it's not institutional in any way at all. I don't believe there's such a thing as a man without religion, although I recognize the logical possibility that God does not exist. I was baptized Church of England of course."

His job in Northern Ireland was to convince the Catholic community that he was worth talking to and that his conclusions were worth hearing. He began deploying the arts of stage management which were to be called on again. He organizes in advance the effects of every thing from the layout of the desks to the type of ushers and how they should behave. Watching him open the Brixton inquiry, it was clear that he had rehearsed for most contingencies and deftly by-passed the snags which did crop up.

His attentive courtesy towards witnesses occasionally left irritated men in its way at Brixton. His procedure sometimes made it impossible for the police to cross-examine witnesses alleging police misbehaviour. One such witness gave his evidence without challenge and was profusely thanked by Scarman for his pains. Policemen present muffled their protests that the man's motives could have borne some examination; according to them, he was one of the most active brothel-keepers in south London with a lengthy criminal record to match.

By the time the Northern Ireland report appeared in 1972, it was instant history without much relevance to the present. It is, however, the work Scarman has done and he would like to be judged by its purpose and achievement were "the killing of myth and preventing the growth of legend. But you can't say more than that. Nobody made it of course" except in Northern Ireland.

Throughout the seventies, there was speculation that he would succeed Lord Denning as Master of the Rolls, but Denning, appointed before compulsory retirement rules were made, hung on. The idea appeared finally dead when Scarman was elevated from the Court of Appeal, to which he had gone in 1972, to the Lords to become Baron Scarman of Quatt in the County of Salop.

From the early seventies, he took a leading part in the debate over whether Britain should have a Bill of Rights to guarantee certain fundamental principles which could not be overruled even by Parliament, or only in exceptional circumstances. In one of his seminal Hamlyn lectures on the subject, he asked Cromwell: "Of what assurance is a law to prevent so great a peril if he in the same legislature to unmake it again?" He says that on each occasion we are found wanting at Strasbourg, something better than reluctant, piecemeal adjustment is essential for Britain to fulfil its obligations to the European Convention on Human Rights.

It is a view of the constitution which, as its critics immediately pointed out, would shift power towards the hands of the judges, who will wield the

Religious instinct is very deep

In 1965 he was made chairman of the newly created Law Commission, a body charged by the equally new Labour Government with the job of straightening the tangle of law assembled piecemeal over centuries and with making some much-needed reforms. In the legal world, it may be Scarman's monument: even his critics concede that it was an inspired appointment which simultaneously succeeded in allaying the fears of Conservatives who saw it as subversive and at the same time proposing reforms which were carried through on to the statute book and have stayed there.

Not all the changes were technical: the 1969 Divorce Reform Act, which revolutionized the basis for both divorce and the distribution of maintenance, was largely the work of the commission. Since Scarman left it in 1972, it has never had the same influence or momentum.

He was already doing a unique, quasi-judicial job and enjoying promoting the commission's ideas at any available opportunity. It was this willingness to move in the outside world and the talent for public relations which distinguished him from other judges when a beleaguered James Callaghan looked for a man to head the tribunal investigating the Northern Irish disturbances in the summer of 1969.

He was told that it might be a six-week job and it took three years; he continued as chairman of the Law Commission. He took a house on the County Down coast at Bangor and his wife and poodle moved there with him. Lady Scarman enrolled at a technical college in East Belfast to brush up her French and German. As he arrived at Alder Grove airport on his first visit, he was asked a question by a waiting journalist for which he thought he had prepared.

"Are you a Protestant or a Catholic?" "Neither. I'm an agnostic."

"That's not good enough. Are you a Protestant agnostic or a Catholic agnostic?" "I was flummoxed. Well, no, I was entertained. The journalist won." I asked him if he had any religious belief and it was the only moment at which the confidently articulate flow slowed almost to silence. "That's a very difficult question", he said, staring out of the window and proceeded to give the following carefully considered answer after a short pause to look up "agnostic" in a dictionary. "I don't believe in personal immortality. I'm a theist, not an atheist. I'm not against religion; my own religious instinct is very deep, but it's not institutional in any way at all. I don't believe there's such a thing as a man without religion, although I recognize the logical possibility that God does not exist. I was baptized Church of England of course."

His job in Northern Ireland was to convince the Catholic community that he was worth talking to and that his conclusions were worth hearing. He began deploying the arts of stage management which were to be called on again. He organizes in advance the effects of every thing from the layout of the desks to the type of ushers and how they should behave. Watching him open the Brixton inquiry, it was clear that he had rehearsed for most contingencies and deftly by-passed the snags which did crop up.

His attentive courtesy towards witnesses occasionally left irritated men in its way at Brixton. His procedure sometimes made it impossible for the police to cross-examine witnesses alleging police misbehaviour. One such witness gave his evidence without challenge and was profusely thanked by Scarman for his pains. Policemen present muffled their protests that the man's motives could have borne some examination; according to them, he was one of the most active brothel-keepers in south London with a lengthy criminal record to match.

By the time the Northern Ireland report appeared in 1972, it was instant history without much relevance to the present. It is, however, the work Scarman has done and he would like to be judged by its purpose and achievement were "the killing of myth and preventing the growth of legend. But you can't say more than that. Nobody made it of course" except in Northern Ireland.

Throughout the seventies, there was speculation that he would succeed Lord Denning as Master of the Rolls, but Denning, appointed before compulsory retirement rules were made, hung on. The idea appeared finally dead when Scarman was elevated from the Court of Appeal, to which he had gone in 1972, to the Lords to become Baron Scarman of Quatt in the County of Salop.

From the early seventies, he took a leading part in the debate over whether Britain should have a Bill of Rights to guarantee certain fundamental principles which could not be overruled even by Parliament, or only in exceptional circumstances. In one of his seminal Hamlyn lectures on the subject, he asked Cromwell: "Of what assurance is a law to prevent so great a peril if he in the same legislature to unmake it again?" He says that on each occasion we are found wanting at Strasbourg, something better than reluctant, piecemeal adjustment is essential for Britain to fulfil its obligations to the European Convention on Human Rights.

It is a view of the constitution which, as its critics immediately pointed out, would shift power towards the hands of the judges, who will wield the

influence invested in the American Supreme Court. Scarman issues emphatic invitations to his audiences to trust judges. He thinks that a decade will see a new constitutional settlement on these lines.

Scarman is often assessed as a "left-wing" judge; taking it as a relative term and comparing him to the rest of the judiciary, there is some truth in it. The nearest he has come to a frank description of his political view was to say that it is "without using capital letters 'liberal and radical'". His critics on the far left and right label him a "limousine liberal".

But what really distinguishes him from many of his colleagues is his view of the judge's political role. He does not mind being summoned to sort out sensitive political messes resulting in breakdowns of public order, because judges are part of the "overall apparatus of government". His opponents are the judges who think that courtroom oratory is one thing, but press interviews quite another, who believe that lawyers should confine themselves to being legal technicians and who relish appearing by magic on their courtroom thrones, reaching them by special corridors designed to keep them separate from the public.

The men Scarman picks as good examples of what he likes to see are men with whom he cannot share every political belief. "Being a judge used to be thought of as an isolated life. I have always thought that judges should be more exposed to public life and it's happening with men like Hailsham and Denning, to take two of the best examples, who are prepared to expose themselves, warts and all. Occasionally one says something silly but not often."

By the time the Northern Ireland report appeared in 1972, it was instant history without much relevance to the present. It is, however, the work Scarman has done and he would like to be judged by its purpose and achievement were "the killing of myth and preventing the growth of legend. But you can't say more than that. Nobody made it of course" except in Northern Ireland.

Throughout the seventies, there was speculation that he would succeed Lord Denning as Master of the Rolls, but Denning, appointed before compulsory retirement rules were made, hung on. The idea appeared finally dead when Scarman was elevated from the Court of Appeal, to which he had gone in 1972, to the Lords to become Baron Scarman of Quatt in the County of Salop.

From the early seventies, he took a leading part in the debate over whether Britain should have a Bill of Rights to guarantee certain fundamental principles which could not be overruled even by Parliament, or only in exceptional circumstances. In one of his seminal Hamlyn lectures on the subject, he asked Cromwell: "Of what assurance is a law to prevent so great a peril if he in the same legislature to unmake it again?" He says that on each occasion we are found wanting at Strasbourg, something better than reluctant, piecemeal adjustment is essential for Britain to fulfil its obligations to the European Convention on Human Rights.

It is a view of the constitution which, as its critics immediately pointed out, would shift power towards the hands of the judges, who will wield the

influence invested in the American Supreme Court. Scarman issues emphatic invitations to his audiences to trust judges. He thinks that a decade will see a new constitutional settlement on these lines.

Scarman is often assessed as a "left-wing" judge; taking it as a relative term and comparing him to the rest of the judiciary, there is some truth in it. The nearest he has come to a frank description of his political view was to say that it is "without using capital letters 'liberal and radical'". His critics on the far left and right label him a "limousine liberal".

But what really distinguishes him from many of his colleagues is his view of the judge's political role. He does not mind being summoned to sort out sensitive political messes resulting in breakdowns of public order, because judges are part of the "overall apparatus of government". His opponents are the judges who think that courtroom oratory is one thing, but press interviews quite another, who believe that lawyers should confine themselves to being legal technicians and who relish appearing by magic on their courtroom thrones, reaching them by special corridors designed to keep them separate from the public.

The men Scarman picks as good examples of what he likes to see are men with whom he cannot share every political belief. "Being a judge used to be thought of as an isolated life. I have always thought that judges should be more exposed to public life and it's happening with men like Hailsham and Denning, to take two of the best examples, who are prepared to expose themselves, warts and all. Occasionally one says something silly but not often."

By the time the Northern Ireland report appeared in 1972, it was instant history without much relevance to the present. It is, however, the work Scarman has done and he would like to be judged by its purpose and achievement were "the killing of myth and preventing the growth of legend. But you can't say more than that. Nobody made it of course" except in Northern Ireland.

Throughout the seventies, there was speculation that he would succeed Lord Denning as Master of the Rolls, but Denning, appointed before compulsory retirement rules were made, hung on. The idea appeared finally dead when Scarman was elevated from the Court of Appeal, to which he had gone in 1972, to the Lords to become Baron Scarman of Quatt in the County of Salop.

From the early seventies, he took a leading part in the debate over whether Britain should have a Bill of Rights to guarantee certain fundamental principles which could not be overruled even by Parliament, or only in exceptional circumstances. In one of his seminal Hamlyn lectures on the subject, he asked Cromwell: "Of what assurance is a law to prevent so great a peril if he in the same legislature to unmake it again?" He says that on each occasion we are found wanting at Strasbourg, something better than reluctant, piecemeal adjustment is essential for Britain to fulfil its obligations to the European Convention on Human Rights.

It is a view of the constitution which, as its critics immediately pointed out, would shift power towards the hands of the judges, who will wield the

influence invested in the American Supreme Court. Scarman issues emphatic invitations to his audiences to trust judges. He thinks that a decade will see a new constitutional settlement on these lines.

Scarman is often assessed as a "left-wing" judge; taking it as a relative term and comparing him to the rest of the judiciary, there is some truth in it. The nearest he has come to a frank description of his political view was to say that it is "without using capital letters 'liberal and radical'". His critics on the far left and right label him a "limousine liberal".

But what really distinguishes him from many of his colleagues is his view of the judge's political role. He does not mind being summoned to sort out sensitive political messes resulting in breakdowns of public order, because judges are part of the "overall apparatus of government". His opponents are the judges who think that courtroom oratory is one thing, but press interviews quite another, who believe that lawyers should confine themselves to being legal technicians and who relish appearing by magic on their courtroom thrones, reaching them by special corridors designed to keep them separate from the public.

The men Scarman picks as good examples of what he likes to see are men with whom he cannot share every political belief. "Being a judge used to be thought of as an isolated life. I have always thought that judges should be more exposed to public life and it's happening with men like Hailsham and Denning, to take two of the best examples, who are prepared to expose themselves, warts and all. Occasionally one says something silly but not often."

By the time the Northern Ireland report appeared in 1972, it was instant history without much relevance to the present. It is, however, the work Scarman has done and he would like to be judged by its purpose and achievement were "the killing of myth and preventing the growth of legend. But you can't say more than that. Nobody made it of course" except in Northern Ireland.

Throughout the seventies, there was speculation that he would succeed Lord Denning as Master of the Rolls, but Denning, appointed before compulsory retirement rules were made, hung on. The idea appeared finally dead when Scarman was elevated from the Court of Appeal, to which he had gone in 1972, to the Lords to become Baron Scarman of Quatt in the County of Salop.

From the early seventies, he took a leading part in the debate over whether Britain should have a Bill of Rights to guarantee certain fundamental principles which could not be overruled even by Parliament, or only in exceptional circumstances. In one of his seminal Hamlyn lectures on the subject, he asked Cromwell: "Of what assurance is a law to prevent so great a peril if he in the same legislature to unmake it again?" He says that on each occasion we are found wanting at Strasbourg, something better than reluctant, piecemeal adjustment is essential for Britain to fulfil its obligations to the European Convention on Human Rights.

It is a view of the constitution which, as its critics immediately pointed out, would shift power towards the hands of the judges, who will wield the

influence invested in the American Supreme Court. Scarman issues emphatic invitations to his audiences to trust judges. He thinks that a decade will see a new constitutional settlement on these lines.

Scarman is often assessed as a "left-wing" judge; taking it as a relative term and comparing him to the rest of the judiciary, there is some truth in it. The nearest he has come to a frank description of his political view was to say that it is "without using capital letters 'liberal and radical'". His critics on the far left and right label him a "limousine liberal".

But what really distinguishes him from many of his colleagues is his view of the judge's political role. He does not mind being summoned to sort out sensitive political messes resulting in breakdowns of public order, because judges are part of the "overall apparatus of government". His opponents are the judges who think that courtroom oratory is one thing, but press interviews quite another, who believe that lawyers should confine themselves to being legal technicians and who relish appearing by magic on their courtroom thrones, reaching them by special corridors designed to keep them separate from the public.

The men Scarman picks as good examples of what he likes to see are men with whom he cannot share every political belief. "Being a judge used to be thought of as an isolated life. I have always thought that judges should be more exposed to public life and it's happening with men like Hailsham and Denning, to take two of the best examples, who are prepared to expose themselves, warts and all. Occasionally one says something silly but not often."

Henry Fairlie Another cross for Reagan

Germany, has not lost his heavy Russian humour. The Soviet leader, 74, who left Moscow in snow, evidently found Bonn's mild autumn weather to his liking and turned up at the Chancellery bareheaded and without a coat. As he stepped out of his Mercedes he found 62-year-old Helmut Schmidt, his host, in a coat and his famous non-removable glasses.

"What," said Mr. Brezhnev, "I'm older than you' and I'm not wearing a coat." Whereupon the Chancellor promptly took off his coat and cap as the band struck up with the national hymn.

Krays' return

Robert Duvall, the American star of *True Confessions*, is to collaborate with Roger Daltry, lead singer of The Who and star of *McVicar*, in a film on the life of the infamous East End twins, Reggie and Ronnie Kray. Duvall says he is fascinated by "brutal, competitive people" like the Krays and is apparently willing to spend up to several months in the South and East London "to get the story right".

He wants to play Ronnie and would like Reggie to be played by Bob Hoskins, who starred as Ronnie Kray in a stage musical called *England, England* which ran in London for six weeks. Most recently, Hoskins played a tough cockney villain in *The Long Good Friday*, opposite Helen Mirren. Daltry, who will co-produce the film, is already studying a provisional script.

The Krays, now 48, both got life in March 1969 for gangland killings and sundry other pastimes.

Peter Watson



It is clear by now that the Government cannot proceed with the Local Government Finance Bill in its present form. It has aroused too much opposition on Mr Heseltine's side of the House, let alone the other. The bill's plan for a local referendum whenever a council wishes to levy a supplementary rate are objectionable on constitutional and practical grounds and will have to be dropped. The question that the Government must consider now is whether to drop the rate which is the basis for the bill, abandon it and prepare a better calculated offensive for a later date.

that the right to levy a supplementary rate might be made conditional on Parliamentary approval in each case. It is easy to envisage how much Westminster time would be wasted by such a procedure, and how little serious scrutiny the actual circumstances of each case would receive. His proposal simply to abolish supplementary rates, requiring over-spending councils to borrow their way through the year, would have an immediate effect on public sector borrowing which a levy on ratepayers does not.

The truth is that there is no satisfactory way of achieving the fully-considered radical reform of local finance which is now so plainly needed.

The principles on which such a reform should be based are that local revenue should come far closer to paying for local services, and that the local electorate should correspond more closely with the list of those liable for local taxation. The decay of domestic rating from both points of view can be overstated. The level of rates in an area affects the pockets of far more than those who pay them directly. The case for a property tax of some kind in Britain is

THE FAHD PLAN AT FEZ

FREE VOTE FOR CROSBY

At a by-election, however, other factors predominate. The existence of a government is not at stake. Voters are free to consider which party ought to have its representation strengthened in the House of Commons, and which candidates would be most likely to make a parliamentary contribution of distinction. On those grounds the case for supporting Mrs Shirley Williams at Crosby tomorrow is a strong one. The voters do not have to decide whether they would like a Social Democratic government, but whether they would like an extra Social Democrat.

Williams' capacities are considerable but uneven. Few politicians today are her equal at charming an audience, whether at a public meeting, on television or in person on the doorstep. She has a remarkable eloquence that depends partly on her facility with words and partly on her ability to convey both earnestness and strength of feeling. She is not humorous or witty, but she does seem to understand the anxieties and aspirations of most of those to whom she speaks. She is thoughtful without being decisive.

These are not qualities that

The Saudi leaders at that time seemed confident that they could get the eight points endorsed by the Arab summit conference which opens today in Fez, and go on from there to try and set up a new framework of nego-

Alternatively councils will have to shed responsibilities to bring their discretionary spending closer to what their resources can sustain. Teachers' salaries, which are fixed nationally but account for a quarter of all rate fund expenditure, are an obvious possibility. The Layfield report in 1976 rejected this course because it might eventually impair a real and significant local discretion over education. No doubt the risk exists, but now that local discretion in all sectors is threatened with rapid decline, a small level of decision-making may be necessary to sacrifice one aspect of it in order to secure the rest.

University cuts

From Professor T. P. Wiseman

Sir, Amid the controversy over the university cuts it seems to be the case that the higher education is defensible only in so far as it offers vocational training, and the rest is frivolous.

This morning, for instance (November 18) the two interviews on BBC Radio offered on the day of the AUT (Association of University Teachers) lobby of Parliament were a rather negative one. Conservative students, who referred contemptuously to "Mickey Mouse" courses (unspecified, but evidently to be distinguished from vocational ones), and the Vice-Chancellor of Bristol University, whose defence of the system was based on three types of university courses

Even — or especially — in these grim times, an education system that aims at producing citizens who are not sceptical, tolerant and humane does not deserve to be dismissed as frivolous. And at a practical level, adaptability and an open mind are likely to be at least as employable in a changing world as "vocational" skills may be obsolete within a decade.

Of course we need more and better engineers; but it is not *only* for them that the universities should be open.

Yours faithfully,
T. P. WISEMAN,
University of Exeter,
Department of Classics,
Queen's Building,
The Queen's Drive,
Exeter.
November 18.

British budget priorities in the EEC

Your list of issues for the summit therefore looks at the problem from precisely the

National Insurance

The scheme affects part-time workers particularly harshly, since contributions become payable, by both employer and workers, on all earnings once those earnings exceed £27. Part-timers receiving a small pay rise which takes them beyond the threshold may find themselves

Civil Service reforms

As to the accuracy of my recollection of what Lord Fulton told me on the day of the publication of his report in 1968, namely that the recommendation for the creation of the CSD was included on the instructions of the then Prime Minister, I can

Premenstrual tension

During these two weeks Women's Health Concern has had something approaching two thousand inquiries, by letter and by personal call, on this subject, reflecting widespread dissatisfaction with the progress of the campaign extending to frank disbelief, taken by many of my medical colleagues to what is undoubtedly a common and disturbing condition. Though, as my very old friend Dr Raymond Greene points out, the precise mechanism of the action of progesterone is unknown, effective treatments (not exclusively progesterone, which doesn't always work) can be used in the great majority of cases and so there is little justification for the large number of improperly treated or untreated women sufferers.

No greater disservice could be done to those who experience

Yours etc,
GEOFF HARRIS,
Socialist Group Secretariat,
97 rue Belliard,
1040 Brussels.
November 23.

The employers' contributions, which are a serious burden for many small firms, should be replaced with a separate "social security payroll tax" related not to the earnings of individual workers but to the total wage bill, with appropriate exemptions and reduced rates for small firms, and with provision for companies to reclaim that proportion of the tax paid on labour costs associated with goods for export.

only repeat that my memory is absolutely clear, indeed vivid. I respect, of course, the sincerity of Lord Fulton's non-recollection of the event (letter of November 17)

Yours, etc,
PETER JAY,
Garrick Club, WC2.

criminal's perfect excuse. It is pertinent to point out that, in the case of one of the two recent defendants, though the plea may have led to mitigation of sentence, it was rejected as a defence by the jury who found her guilty of the charges. In both cases the evidence showed constructive actions by the defend-

Sympathy for women experiencing premenstrual symptoms, and their proper treatment by doctors, more research by workers such as Professor Taylor and Dr. Brush at St Thomas's Hospital—all these are much to be desired. They will not be achieved if premenstrual tension becomes accepted as an excuse for serious and stable crime by the law because it will be rejected by the public.

Yours faithfully,
G. I. M. SWYER, Chairman,
The Women's Health Council,
15 Seymour Street, W1.
November 19.

Social Democrats and education

Even as I ask the question, am afraid I know the answer: politicians will always think the know best. But what a surge of support there would be for a party that dared to acknowledge its limitations!

Prison complaints

officers have refused to participate in internal inquiries, insisting that any allegation made by an inmate be referred to the police for investigation. It is then a question of the Police Federation following the Prison Officers' Association. That, however, is not the most important point. At the recent summer school held by the Howard League for Penal Reform representatives of the Prison Officers' Association informed those present of the police of the association.

Yours sincerely,
DAVID EVANS, Assistant
Secretary,
Prison Officers' Association,
245 Church Street,
Edmonton, N9.

Alcoholics Anonymous

This is inaccurate and I should like to make it very clear to your readers that members of Alcoholics Anonymous do not drink at all. The only requirement for AA membership is a desire to stop drinking and the organizers of the convention did not make any such statement. The bar licence was for the friends and relations of AA members attending the annual convention.

Look you!

"Report of November 14, made a
 slight gurrbur of his lingo?
 "Shuftis" may have been
 imported into Hindoosthan by
 latter-day Mulvaneys, but surely
 they were more properly (?)
 taken at pyramids, bints and
 other Egyptian objets d'art?
 Sabhis, boxwallahs and the like,
 mukka or otherwise, took
 "dekkos" or, more correctly,
 "dekkhos".

Yours, one-time thrice-born,
P. R. OLIVER,
Bridge Cottage,
Little Petherick,
Wadebridge,
Cornwall.
November 14.

THE ARTS

Television
Equality
myth

A Question of Equality, BBC's five-part reflection on the educational labyrinth presented by Patrick Nattgens, Director of Leeds Polytechnic, began last night with a powerful piece of advocacy by the writer and educationist Eric Midwinter. His argument was that equality of opportunity, which he thinks was sold to us by the 1944 Education Act, is a myth and has been proved to be so. Social class, he argued, determined how far people got and the reason why seven out of ten university students were middle-class was because they came from environments that were an extension of the good school — with books, space, educated parents and an atmosphere conducive to getting on.

He contrasted Bromley with Sandwell to prove his point. Bromley, true blue and affluent, has 13 per cent of its parents university graduates and 14 per cent of its children — twice the national average — following in their footsteps; working-class Sandwell, despite considerable educational effort, has only three per cent of its parents graduates and three per cent of its children following.

Mr Midwinter moved well, like a former waterweight, and threw punches at the class system from all angles, though I thought at least one of his targets was there merely to demonstrate his prowess. He spent some time proving that the working-class were not "thick" — this being one possible explanation, he said, of the disparity in the attainment. I do not think this allegation has had much currency for a long time.

This apart, Mr Midwinter was pretty impressive. His solution is that resources should be centred on improving homes; that a massive programme should be launched to involve working-class parents in the education of their children so that they could be given, instead of the myth of equality of opportunity, "the opportunity of equality".

In the following debate, Mr Midwinter was largely disagreed with by Lord Velsay, Professor of Economics at Brunel, and Stuart MacLure, editor of *The Times Educational Supplement*, who were dismissive of his arguments but not, to my view, terribly constructive. I gave this one to Mr Midwinter on points. The further bouts in this series should be worth following.

Iris in the Traffic, Ruby in the Rain, by Stewart Parker, a day in the life of two Belfast women, one a social psychologist, coiled to do good work wherever, the other an unemployed single, was BBC's Play for Today.

It began brilliantly, was episodic and finally inconclusive but pacy, dramatically photographed, well-spiced with Ulster humour and illuminated by a superb performance by Frances Tomelty as the social worker, Ruby. Aingeal Grehan, as Iris the salesgirl, had less occasion to unwind her psyche but survived well, and Laila Webster provided a grimly believable portrayal of a social misfit.

Dennis Hackett

Splendours
of the
Gonzaga
Renaissance
lords of Mantua

The giants of the Renaissance arts worked for them. Their grandeur rivalled the Medici's. Here are masterpieces from their collection.

Until 31 January 1982
Weekdays 10.00-17.30
Sundays 14.30-17.30
Closed Fridays
Admission £1.50

VICTORIA
& ALBERT
MUSEUM

In conjunction with
the Italian Government



"The 'Oresteia' is more than words... it only comes into its own in the theatre": rehearsal at the NT

The total expression of tragedy

Oliver Taplin, fellow of Magdalen College, Oxford, introduces the *Oresteia*, which opens at the Olivier Theatre on Saturday. His speciality is Greek tragedy, and his book *The Stagecraft of Aeschylus* opened new windows on the subject.

language is not conversational, the action not minute and circumstantial, the characters are not obviously ordinary people.

The language is not only not chat but is poetry. Moreover there are three levels of poetry, and these help articulate the shape of the plays. First and foremost there are the spoken lines of the actors, some in long structured speeches, some in dialogue, especially tense line-by-line interchange (*stichomythia*). The poetry of these spoken lines has much the same relation to colloquial speech as Shakespeare's blank verse had to the ordinary talk of his day. Between these acts come the "odes" of the chorus, with complex rhythms and more refined language accompanied by music and dance. While these interrupt the run of the action, they are no mere intrusions: they present the play on another level, in a sense, an elusive lyric sequence of associations, always tending towards the universal and the timeless. Thirdly, there are lyric scenes in which both actors and chorus participate. These are part of the acts, yet emotionally and poetically they surge out of the argument, carabolling sequence of the speech to a hovering and unpredictable level of song.

But the *Oresteia* is more than words. Aeschylus did not only write it, he was director, choreographer and composer. His work was made to be performed, and only comes into its own in the theatre. Bold stage-directions interlock with vivid imagery. The theatrical purposefulness is exceptionally strong, so that

sound and sight and sense are fused.

"Once a man's dark death blood has split on the ground, no one can call it back again." The motif recurs again and again throughout the trilogy (it was the *Oresteia* which gave Wagner the idea of the *Leistungs*). The chorus of the middle play, in support of Orestes's revenge on Clytemnestra, repeatedly sing of how blood shed on the earth demands more blood. Only when they see Orestes stand over two corpses, as his mother had before him, do they see that their precept applies to him no less than her. This is the impasse at the trial: whether it is husband's or mother's blood is blood, and once spilled it cannot be recovered. This is translated into vivid stage terms when the Furies like hounds follow Orestes by the scent of his mother's blood. The trail is ineradicable.

The very first song of Agamemnon establishes a connection between bloodshed and cloth on the ground. The old men recall how at Agamemnon's departure ten years before Iphigenia's robes flowed to the ground. "I cannot bring myself to tell how her throat was cut. Disquieting echoes reverberate to the central scene where Clytemnestra persuades her victorious husband to trample the rich blood-red cloth she stretches from the palace door to his chariot. He does not see how this leads to his death. Cassandra, by contrast, in token of her insight and knowledge of her fate, throws off her prophetic

robes and tramples on them. At the very end of the trilogy the motif is put right in word and deed when the dark female Furies are robed in red to signify their incorporation in the city of Athens.

The language and action of the plays themselves make sense without a blanket of external quasi-facts. These are a smoke screen, a mere evasion. The origins of drama are no more to the point than they are for Brecht or Bond. The details of Aeschylus's life are as unknown and irrelevant as those of his death. It is not necessary to know the "myths" in advance than it is to know the "history" for Shakespeare's history plays — in fact less so, since Aeschylus had no Holinshed, no fixed version to follow. The fact that the *Oresteia* was first performed at the festival of Dionysus tells us nothing essential about the plays themselves (though the plays may tell us something about the nature of the festival).

Athenian politics of 458 B.C. are subsumed in a timeless Athens that stands for the "just city" of any period or place. Rich yet purposeful poetry and imagery combine with powerful theatre to arouse an ever-shifting sequence of powerful emotions. This is not to say that the *Oresteia* is a purely sensuous or aesthetic experience. There are plenty of thought-provoking issues, most of them no less keen today than 2500 years ago: responsibility, circumstance and guilt, the ambivalent justice of war, the threatening self-assertion of women, the morality of revenge, the place of fear in social coherence, the claims of blood-kinship set against relations "in-law", the conflict of male and female, new and old. But to sense and engage with these problems does not require a preparatory briefing. The plays raise the issues for themselves. What they call for is an audience with an open mind, willing to make an effort.

Concerts

Bournemouth
SO/Segal

Festival Hall

For their major St Cecilia concert, Uri Segal and the Bournemouth Symphony Orchestra last Thursday paired Mahler's sixth symphony with Beethoven's first piano concerto (Stephen Bishop-Kovacevich as soloist) at the Winter Gardens there, and on Monday brought the same programme to London. Little can be said about the programme, that London would have recently heard an illustrious series of the Beethoven piano concertos, and at least one fine account of Mahler's (it used to be a London concert rarity, but has lately been figuring regularly at the Festival Hall). Perhaps that is why the hall was not quite as full as might have been expected for such a concert.

It was interesting, not odious, to compare Bishop-Kovacevich's reading of the C major Beethoven concerto with Brendel's of a few weeks ago. Monday's performance was big and mellow in conception, at its most eloquent in the first movement cadenza (again the spacious third version) and the slow movement's grandiose reverie, more forward-looking in style than Brendel's.

Schools Prom

Albert Hall

Last year's Schools Proms started in high spirits with dancing in the aisles to Salsato: the temperature at this year's first night rose more slowly despite the rousing, yet always sophisticated and finely textured playing of the William Rhodes School brass band from Chesterfield.

These three-day Proms, for anyone who does not know, are a cunningly stage-managed fusion of end-of-term concert, television chat show and crash course in music history, jointly sponsored by *The Times*. After the unusually bland items in the first half this year, and after hearing every detail of the compère Antony Hopkins's illness in Japan, it was a relief to listen to the Bridlington String Group, 55 young players in this non-selective, self-financing strathspey-style band, played one of Satie's *Gymnopédies* and a reel, both in imaginative arrangements by their conductor, Gillian Hog. Many miles away from Suzuki (hence the traveller's tales), their playing has a captivating and refreshingly rough-hewn character that

Bishop-Kovacevich's interpretation was also less sharply featured in detail and character, as memory kept trespassing reminding me; and the orchestra seemed to have given more rehearsal time, understandably, to the less familiar, enormous, and difficult Mahler symphony. It was after the interval that we heard the BSO in the fine-tuned, well-disciplined form nowdays expected of their South Bank concert.

Inclusive woodwind, especially their acrimonious, sardonic oboes and clarinets in the nightmare music of the first two movements, and difficult Mahler symphony, it was after the interval that we heard the BSO in the fine-tuned, well-disciplined form nowdays expected of their South Bank concert.

Segal opts for steady tempo, strongly rhythmic. Some of the music's urgency was missing, though not in the finale which was soundly weighted and built in performance. The slow movement (placed third) was moulded with real affection.

William Mann

sparked off the first signs of audience participation, heads bobbing, feet tapping. Flanking the interval were two jazz bands, turning the spotlight on this year's speciality. The Bavarian Turkheim Schoolband, this year's guests, proved that debiles create debiles, whipping up the audience with four uniformly brazen, slickly professional big band numbers. Sammy Nestico's arrangement of Double Exposure featured Humphrey Lytton as guest soloist with the highly accomplished Solihull Sixth Form College Brass Quintet.

Surprisingly rapid silence and equally ecstatic applause greeted Robert Cohen and the Surrey County Youth Orchestra in the first movement of Dvorak's Cello Concerto, its encapsulation of the entire world's changing moods caught with affection and fresh youthful enthusiasm. Hilary Finch

Experimental music

A world of dreams

Jon Hassell

Public Theatre,
New York

One of a number of musicians presently dreaming of a "world music" in which various ethnic strains are reconciled, the American trumpeter Jon Hassell has achieved an approach which is producing work of quite extraordinary beauty. A former student of Stockhausen and the Indian singer Pandit Pran Nath, and a collaborator with La Monte Young, Terry Riley and Brian Eno, Hassell blends his experiences in such a way that the components — African drumming, Indian microtonality, Balinese tranquility — make a new palette while forfeiting none of the individual colours.

Hassell and his group, which includes two percussionists, a bass guitarist and a fifth member whose function is to provide electronic treatments, performed twice in New York at the weekend, not only emphasizing the good impression made by two recent recordings, *Possible Music* and *Dream Theory* in Malaya, but suggesting that their discoveries could achieve a popularity beyond the confines of the downtown avant garde.

The content of the music

may have evolved from a complex of ideas, but the structure is simple and immediately accessible. The percussionists (variously employing congas, hand-clapping, tablas and bowls) and the bassist set up a light rhythmic continuum, prepared tapes provide textures (including discreet "found noises" such as desert winds and barking dogs) and Hassell improvises over the results in the manner, although not the style, of a jazz soloist.

The melodic content of Hassell's line, whose rapid curling phrases glance weightlessly off the background figurations, is remarkable enough, but the sound he produces is utterly mesmerizing and gives the music its signature.

The nature of the event, with Hassell sitting quietly on a cushion and pointing his bell down to a microphone positioned on the floor, candlelight defining the outlines of his clustered accompanists, may have been reminiscent of the Sixties, but the rap attention of the audience suggested that whatever one's reservations about contemporary eclecticism, here is a synthesis which delivers the goods and which certainly deserves the widest possible exposure.

Richard Williams

MORE
PERFORMANCES OF

the world's earliest dramatic masterpiece

The
ORESTEA

the trilogy by Aeschylus in a version by Tony Harrison

Bookings are exceptionally heavy so there are to be three extra performances in January — on January 26, 27, 28 — and the production will continue on February 2, 3, 4, 11, 12, 13, 18, 19 and 20

POSTAL APPLICATIONS NOW FOR
ALL THE ABOVE PERFORMANCES

Tickets £9.50, £8.40, £7.60, £5.90, £4.50. Write to: Box Office, National Theatre, South Bank, London SE1 9PX (enclose s.a.s. and, to avoid disappointment, please give alternative dates and prices)

Priority will be given to NT Mailing List members, so please do not expect an immediate reply

The entire trilogy is given at each 5-hour performance, and there are 2 intervals, the first 40 minutes for food and drink



An appeal I must uphold

says Lord Denning M.R.

For every resident of the Methodist Homes for the Aged (not all of them Methodists) it is a true 'home from home' centred on a private room with their personal belongings around them. However, there are many who have slender resources and cannot pay the full charge. Yet no one is ever refused a place, or asked to leave, on financial grounds. And, inevitably, costs keep going up.

So I appeal to you, this Christmas, to help finance this wonderful caring work by sending a gift, large or small, to me — and if this year's gift were covenanted as a lump sum, the benefit to MHA would continue for a further three years at no extra cost to you. MHA will gladly provide you with a form if asked.

I should be delighted to hear that you too 'have a care for the Eighties'.

Please send your gift to:
Lord Denning M.R.,
Methodist Homes for the Aged,
Christmas Appeal 1981, Dept. V,
Freepost, London SW1P 3BR.

METHODIST HOMES FOR THE AGED

A Methodist Foundation caring for 1,100 residents in 29 Homes throughout Britain.
General Secretary: Brian I. Collin M.A., BSc.
Pastoral Secretary: Rev. Norman J. Richardson.
11 Tufton Street, Westminster, London SW1P 3JD. Reg. Charity No. 218594.

A film by Bernardo Bertolucci
Ugo Tognazzi · Anouk Aimée

The Tragedy of a
Ridiculous Man

FROM TOMORROW CATE
CINEMA NOTTING HILL
221-0220 727-5750



Anthony Masters

Stock Exchange Prices

Rally at the close

ACCOUNT DAYS : Dealings Began, Nov 23. Dealings End, Dec 4. 5 Contango Day, Dec 7. Settlement Day, Dec 14

\$ Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days

Manchester Business School

**EXECUTIVE
DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME**

■ TEAM LEADERSHIP ■ PRACTICAL PROJECTS ■ INTERNATIONAL PARTICIPANTS
■ EQUIPE PROGRAMME ■ ALL MAJOR COUNTRIES ■ HOME LEAVE OF PREFERRED OPTIONS

[LANGUAGE LEARNING CENTRE]

MBE: "Combines career with relevance... THERE IS REALLY NOTHING OTHER LIKE IT
IN THE UNITED STATES" - *Manchester Evening News*

Connect City Learning, Buxton House (7), Manchester Business School, South Street, Law,
Manchester M15 6PS. Telephone: 061 273 8228. Telex: 682634

"the school for Good Value" *Sunday Times*

[illegible]

Unemployment—
a way of
life, page 19

Business News

THE TIMES Wednesday November 25 1981

IMI
for building products, heat exchange
fluid power, special-purpose valves,
general engineering, refined and
wrought metal.
IMI plc, Birmingham, England

Dollar hit by cut in US prime rates

By Frances Williams

United States interest rates took a further tumble yesterday as several American banks cut their prime lending rates amid continued optimism that more cuts are on the way.

But the lead taken by Chase Manhattan, which cut its prime rate from 16 1/4 to 15 1/4 per cent, was not followed by the others which moved to a more cautious 16 per cent.

The interest rate falls, together with news of a smaller than expected rise in the United States consumer price index last month, gave the dollar a sharp knock on the international currency markets.

It slumped 2.22 pence to DM 2.2250 at the end of London trading against a generally stronger Deutschmark, while the pound climbed to its highest level against the dollar since June, rising 1.40 cents to finish trading at \$1.9185.

Wall Street welcomed the lower interest rates, however. The Dow Jones industrial average, which showed only slight gains for most of the day, took off in mid-afternoon to close up 18.45 at 870.24.

The prime rate came down much faster and deeper than we had thought, one analyst said.

The cut in American prime rates—the rates at which banks lend to their best corporate customers—follows a steady decline in money market rates, and most analysts are confident that more cuts are likely before the end of the year. Levels as low as 13 per cent are being predicted.

Market watchers are also expecting a further drop of perhaps 1 percentage point in the Federal Reserve Board's 13 per cent discount rate, at which it lends to banks and other financial institutions. Last week the Fed abolished

Cut-price BA fares for travel agents

From Derek Harris
Commercial Editor
Phoenix, Arizona, Nov 24

Discounted British Airways tickets, hitherto available only through "bucket shops", are to be sold over the counters of High Street travel agents belonging to the Association of British Travel Agents (ABTA).

The three-month experimental scheme starts on January 1 with bookings being taken from December 14. At this stage only some Far East destinations will be covered.

The deal was announced here today as ABTA's annual convention opened.

Discounts on regular fares will normally be about 25 per cent. Prices will be competitive with bucket shop tickets for direct flights from Britain to Singapore, Kuala Lumpur, Bangkok, Tokyo, Osaka and Jakarta.

Both ABTA and British Airways acknowledge that the move will technically be illegal, infringing fare levels not open to governments as part of an airline's licensing agreement. The Government has not yet been informed of the scheme.

Mr. Ian Harris, head of British Airways' United Kingdom and Ireland division, said: "Our licence may be in jeopardy in theory, but in practice this is most unlikely." The Government, he said, has turned a blind eye to the trend in discounted tickets through bucket shops.

A joint statement by British Airways and ABTA indicated that the scheme was likely to be extended to other parts of the world if it reduced discounting on Far East routes by foreign airlines.

ABTA is expected to approach other international airlines on the possibility of making discounted tickets available.

The new scheme means that for the first time travellers can buy discounted tickets backed by ABTA consumer protection guarantees.



Lacemakers get weaving to beat recession

Lacemakers at a Derbyshire factory have been working round the clock to meet orders for which they have been "scouring the world", Mr David Attenborough, joint managing director (above), said yesterday.

At the Birkin Group's factory at Borrowash, 21 employees are now working a night shift as a result of the sales effort. At the company's other main factory at Long Eaton, Derbyshire, three employees made redundant a few months ago have been given their jobs back.

Mr Attenborough said: "We are turning out a lot of lace, particularly at Borrowash, but sales are being achieved only by scouring the world for orders, and in many cases accepting business below cost to maintain employment and keep the team together."

Adult workless total up 35,500

By David Blake, Economics Editor

Unemployment fell by 34,230 (0.2 per cent) last month to 2,954,414 or 12.2 per cent of the total workforce. The fall was due to a drop in the number of unemployed school-leavers.

However, adult unemployment continued its steady rise, going up 35,500 to 2,764,000, or 11.4 per cent of the adult workforce after seasonal factors are excluded.

The news is good for the Government for two reasons. The 3 million total has been avoided just before the Crosby by-election, and, economically, more significant, the adult unemployment rate may be rising slightly more slowly than it was in the early Autumn. It now looks probable that the total will not go above 3 million before January.

These consolations do not conceal the blackness of the unemployment picture. Vacancies showed only a small increase in November from their October level, after allowance is made for seasonal factors, and redundancies are still being announced at a rapid rate.

Most of the improvement in the crude figure is due to school-leavers going off to register, not to jobs but to places on the Youth Opportunities Programme.

The figures would be worse but for a variety of Government measures to keep people out of the dole queues, of which state aid for short-time working is the most important. These schemes are estimated to be keeping 355,000 people off the register.

It seems nearly certain, however, that an influx of school-leavers, and other seasonal factors, will produce the 3 million figure in January unless the Government acts to remove still more people from the register. There is little prospect of any reduction in the underlying level before the middle of next year at the earliest.

The figures produced progress from unions and the Labour Party and a statement by Sir Raymond Pennock, of the Confederation of British Industry, drawing attention to the Confederation's call for reflation.

The figures show that the Midlands, after experiencing a particularly bad period in unemployment, has recorded a slight drop in the underlying rate. But at 13.6 per cent, unemployment in the West Midlands is still one of the worst in Britain, after the North of England (14.8) and Wales (14.6 per cent).

Northern Ireland remains far worse than anywhere else with 17.6 per cent adult unemployment. The best-off region is Greater London, with 8.2 per cent.

Men are most likely to be recorded as out of work than women due to the fact that many women who would, like men, do better to register. More than one man in six is unemployed in Wales, the North West, the West Midlands and the North of England.

The unemployment rate is one of the highest in Europe. The proportion out of work in Belgium is 14.8 per cent, but France (9.7 per cent), Germany (6.2 per cent), Italy (9.9 per cent) and Holland (8.5 per cent) are all better off.

A way of life, page 19

Telecom placing £600m orders

By Clive Cookson, Technology Correspondent

British Telecom is to order another £600m worth of electronic telephone exchanges from its three main suppliers: Standard Telephones and Cables, Plessey and GEC.

The money will be spent between 1982 and 1985 on 150 new TX24A exchanges and 24 extensions to existing exchanges. The equipment will be installed in towns and cities throughout Britain, including 16 new exchanges in London.

The TX24A has been called a "semi-electronic" exchange. It is an intermediate step between the old electromechanical exchanges and System X, the fully electronic digital exchange which British Telecom will begin to install in large numbers during the late 1980s and early 1990s.

The first TX24A was installed in Leicester a year ago, and the three suppliers had already received orders for £220m worth of the new exchange by British Telecom. Although the breakdown between the three manufacturers was not revealed, industry sources expect each company to get about £200m or orders.

Mr Gordon Jefferys, chairman of British Telecom, said the corporation's contracts provided direct employment for about 100,000 people in British manufacturing industry and sustained another 100,000 jobs indirectly.

The TXE family of exchanges was originally designed by Standard Telephones. It was then developed by British Telecom into the TX24A. The "A" version is more sophisticated.

Two prototype System X exchanges are now in operation in the City of London and at Woodbridge, Suffolk, but the digital equipment is not yet well enough developed for large-scale introduction.

Laker loan talks run into trouble

By Peter Wilson-Smith

Sir Freddie Laker's attempts to reschedule the \$131m (£68.6m) syndicated loan which Laker Airways used to buy three A300 Airbuses have run into trouble. Midland Bank, which leads the syndicate of 13 banks, confirmed yesterday that agreement was taking longer than expected.

Sir Freddie Laker was not available to comment.

Ten of the banks have agreed to the rescheduling, which involved deferring for a year two capital repayments of \$6.9m due next January and July. Dresdner Bank, Bayerische Vereinsbank and one other are believed to be unhappy because the proposals do not involve any conditions or restraints on Laker.

Laker Airways has already agreed terms with Eximbank, the American export credit agency, for rescheduling loan debts used to buy four McDonnell Douglas DC-10s.

Brazilian banks may underpin cocoa price

By Michael Prest, Commodities Correspondent

Brazilian banks are considering leading the International Cocoa Organization (ICCO) to fund purchases for the organization's buffer stock from cocoa producers.

Prices touched their lowest point since July at the end of last week when cocoa for March delivery was \$1,066.50 a tonne in London. This is well below the range agreed by cocoa exporters and producers in August.

But a series of measures adopted by the organization's executive committee last week have already encouraged the market. March cocoa closed in London yesterday at £1,088.50 a tonne.

One of the measures was that the buffer stock manager should be allowed to arrange commercial loans of up to \$120m. Since August, the manager has spent \$170m of the \$232m available to him and has bought 64,000 tonnes of cocoa.

Reports from Rio de Janeiro yesterday said the four Brazilian banks, including the Banco Economico, were interested in supporting the buffer stock. Sr Angelo Calmon de Sa, president of Banco Economico, is expected in London soon for discussions with the International Cocoa Organization.

It is understood that other Brazilian banks may also be willing to put up funds, perhaps bringing the total to \$120m. Brazil is the world's second biggest cocoa producer after the Ivory Coast.

The buffer stock was also allowed to buy up to 36,000 tonnes of cocoa on part payment for delivery in July.

Trade sources in London are cautious, however, about the success of these measures. They point out that cocoa stocks stand at 500,000 tonnes, and production still exceeds consumption.

Govan deal brings work for two years

By Baron Phillips

British Shipbuilders has won a further order worth £125m from the Norwegian shipyard, the British affiliate of the Norwegian group Kristian Rederi.

The contract, for two 45,000 ton carriers, will be undertaken by Govan Shipbuilders, Glasgow, who expect to deliver by the end of 1983.

Over the past four months Govan has won contracts for seven vessels of nearly 300,000 tons each, worth about £125m.

Mr Peter Hogg, managing director of Govan, described the deal as encouraging and gave the yard work for the next two years.

The Hogg group owns some 70 bulk carriers of which 70 operate under the British flag. Mr Aile Jebsen, chairman of the United Kingdom company,

Coal Board thinks about Isle of Grain

By Rupert Morris

British Petroleum has had discussions with the National Coal Board about the possible use of its Isle of Grain refinery which is due to close by the end of 1982.

BP is not optimistic about finding work for the 1,670 employees at Grain who have received redundancy notices.

Although the company has been talking with other oil companies about the 1,300-acre site, it is unlikely that it would be bought as a refinery at a time when most European refineries are working below capacity.

However, the National Coal Board and other organizations may be interested in the Isle of Grain because of its deep-water port and potential as a shipping terminal.

BP announced yesterday that it is cutting primary distillation capacity at its refinery in Rotterdam, from 23 million to 20 million tonnes a year.

The Rotterdam plant has been operating at 40 to 50 per cent of capacity, but output is expected to improve when the catalytic cracker comes into action next year.

Syndicated loan for N Sea field

By Our Banking Correspondent

Marathon Oil's British subsidiary is raising \$650m to help develop its South Brae field with a syndicated loan, an innovation in North Sea financing.

Under the loan agreement, the banks can be asked to share in a large part of the risks involved in bringing the field on stream. Although Marathon, which is being bid for in the United States by US Steel, has already used this type of non-recourse financing in a \$300m loan for developing the Kinsale Head field in the Celtic Sea, this is the first time it has been used in North Sea financing.

Joint lead managers of the \$650m secured proceeds production payment, which involves 20 international banks, are Chase Merchant Banking Group and National Westminster. Details have not been disclosed but the loan is expected to be for seven years.

When the field reaches an agreed level of production, the banks can be asked to take non-recourse risk for the whole of the loan.

Stock Markets	
FT Index 520.0 up 2.2	FT 100 54.12 up 0.16
FT All Share 307.37 up 1.20	Bargains 17,090
Sterling	
\$1.9185 up 140 points	Index 90.4 down 0.3
New York: \$1.9268	
Dollar	
Index 106.0 down 0.3	DM 2.2250 down 222 pts.
Gold	
\$400.00 up \$4.50	New York: \$401.80
Money	
3 mth sterling 15.144	3 mth Euro \$ 124.124
6 mth sterling 15.144	6 mth Euro \$ 124.124

£45m profit for Ranks

Ranks Hovis McDougall, the Mother's Pride and Hovis bakery group, has reported a 41.4 per cent increase in pre-tax profits for the year to September 5 at £45.275m, up from £32.024m a year earlier.

The figures are in line with a company forecast made earlier this month when it bought 10.6 per cent stake in British Sugar in retaliation to a British Sugar "dawn raid" on Ranks.

The full-year figures show sales a year earlier at £157.3m. The dividend for the full year is being increased to 5.51p gross from 5.21p a year earlier.

Financial Editor, page 19

BUSINESS BRIEFING

Faint glimmer of interest in Hanson bid for Berec

Hanson Trust disclosed yesterday that £75m takeover bid for the Beverly battery group Berec has attracted holders of just 1.25 per cent of the shares (Philip Robinson writes). This is 2.33 per cent lower than the figure revealed earlier. The bid, before Thomas Tilling came in with an £89m rival offer.

Hanson, offering alternatives of loan stock, shares and cash with a top value of around 114p a share, owns 15.69 per cent of the Berec vote and has extended its offer until December 14. That is four days after the first closing date of the Tilling bid.

Chairman, Sir James Hanson, is to make a fight of it, a decision on whether he will increase his offer is likely to come within a fortnight.

He has said his offer is final. If he withdraws it will be the fourth unsuccessful takeover bid this year.

Last night, the Berec share price closed a penny lower at 129p. Thomas Tilling was down 2p to 135p, Hanson rose 2p to 278p.

Tebbit warned

Mr Len Murray, general secretary of the TUC, last night warned Mr Norman Tebbit, Employment Secretary, "If you can't solve the problem of workers in industry, then please don't hinder."

Mr Murray was speaking at a National Economic Development Council conference in London 24 hours after the publication of Mr Tebbit's labour relations Bill which aims at curbing trade union power.

Mr Murray's remarks appeared to receive a cool reception from Mr Tebbit, who was also at the conference (Edward Townsend writes).

Sir Campbell Fraser, deputy president of the Confederation of British Industry, told the conference: "Don't let us get into a situation where we're designing down to a price instead of up to a standard. Price is an absolutely vital factor in the competitive market. But it is getting the price right if we let quality and design, delivery and service go to hell."

"The old maxim 'if a job is worth doing it is worth doing well' may be a cliché. But it happens to be true."

LONDON'S FIRST TECHNOLOGY CENTRE HAS ROOM FOR YOUR IDEAS TO GROW.

If your business is bright ideas and innovation in technology, come and share the space and the excitement of getting London's first Technology Centre off the ground.

It's centrally located in the Whitechapel Road, just a Bank Loan's throw from the City of London.

The premises have been purpose designed to meet the needs of both small and expanding businesses, involved in technological innovation and development.

If you're small, with little but bright ideas and burning ambition, then we'll have 21 'Start-Up' units available, all between 230 and 400 sq ft.

If you're larger, then we've got a choice of larger units, anything up to 3,800 sq ft, with three showroom spaces on the ground floor.

If your bright ideas fit our bright ideas, call Steve Baker on 01-633 2344 or Richard Purcell on 01-633 7635 now.

LONDON INDUSTRIAL CENTRE
GLC Valuation & Estates
COUNTY HALL, LONDON SE1 7PR

PRICE CHANGES	
Rises	
BP	24p to 306p
Bank of Scotland	10p to 439p
Barrat Devs	8p to 242p
Braxton Millar	51p to 32p
Castlefield	10p to 37p
Geors Group	15p to 118p
GEC	10p to 762p
Husky Oil	20p to 550p
Link House	7p to 233p
Pilkington Bros	8p to 310p
Thorn EMI	12p to 453p
Tunnel Alloys B	10p to 500p
Utd Scientific	10p to 485p
Woods Petrol	30p to 345p
WGT	8p to 58p
Falls	
Aerona & Gen	5p to 240p
Asa Fisheries	5p to 69p
Beckley Exp	5p to 378p
Caffrey	8p to 134p
Cna O'Seas Pack	15p to 218p
Haden	18p to 561p
Kinross	18p to 35p
Massey Ferguson	8p to 310p
Poko Welland	10p to 385p
Pretoria Portland	20p to 430p
Ranger Oil	8p to 240p
Reckitt & Cinn	5p to 185p
Southey FS	7p to 185p
SA Land	10p to 330p
Trust Secs	10p to 330p

Unit trusts net more money

New money invested in unit trusts went up by £4.3m during October to £25.7m even though total sales slid to £59.5m from £70m in September. The number of investors cashing in units fell even more steeply from £48.6m to £33.8m. This figure is the lowest since June and the £25.7m net sales is the second lowest of the year.

The shares of BPF Industries, the plasterboard and building materials group, jumped 24p to 306p yesterday after publication of a 51m improvement in first-half profits. In the six months to September the group made pre-tax profits of £29.8m.

Financial Editor, page 19

More spent on foreign travel

Overseas visitors spent £345m in Britain during September, an increase of 10 per cent on the September 1980, while United Kingdom residents spent £500m abroad, an increase of 28 per cent, according to Department of Trade estimates.

During September, 1,180,000 visitors came to Britain while 2,580,000 United Kingdom residents travelled abroad.

Australian-based News Corporation is raising £47.5m (£45m) through an eight-year Eurocredit, partly for refinancing debts. Hambros Bank said in London yesterday. The loan, to be raised in the name of wholly-owned subsidiary News Credits NV, will also be used for general corporate purposes.

New talks on Japan van sales

Senior representatives of the British and Japanese motor industries will begin a new round of talks in London today at which a major topic will be the continuing high share of the United Kingdom market for light vans being captured by the Japanese. At the end of last month, Japanese vans took a quarter of total sales.

Nissan project, page 18

GEC jobs cut

General Electric Company is to shed around 370 jobs at its Liverpool plant because of a slump in demand. More than 2,000 workers at GEC's fuse-gear plant have been on short time since October, last year.

Merger talks are taking place between stockbrokers Duff Stoop and Co., a nine-partner firm, with Francis Stacham and Co.

Gold fever grips Japan buyers as prices fall

Tokyo, Nov 24. — The fall in the international gold price has triggered a "gold rush" in Japan.

For the past week small investors have been forming long queues outside gold dealers hoping to capitalize on tumbling gold prices and the recent strength of the Japanese yen against the dollar, which makes gold cheaper to buy with yen.

The price of the metal today fell to a two-year low of 2,830 yen (\$13) per gramme — about \$405 per ounce — compared with 3,320 yen (\$15.3) last month, according to a spokesman for Japan's leading gold retailer, Tanaka Kinzoku Kogyo.

The last Japanese gold rush was in January 1980 when record world prices pushed gold up to about 6,500 yen (\$30) per gramme. At that time, the spokesman said, his company's shop in central Tokyo was besieged by housewives and office workers anxious to sell their gold holdings.

More than 200 people were outside the same shop today, this time buyers who apparently hope the recent downward trend for gold will soon reverse, providing them with handsome profits.

The world price has receded from \$460 an ounce in September to a three-month low of \$356 yesterday, mainly owing to investor concern about the depth of the United States recession.

Some experts have forecast that, despite occasional rallies, gold price will soon fall below \$350 for the first time in two years and could even drop to \$300.

Japanese imports of gold, other than gold coins, increased to 9.03 tonnes last month from 8.33 tonnes in September and 5.46 tonnes in August, according to the Tokyo finance ministry. Gold imports in the first 10 months of this year jumped to 101 tonnes from 31.8 tonnes in the whole of 1980. — Reuters.

Tea strike threatens Nissan's UK project

From Peter Hazelhurst, Tokyo Nov 24

The Nissan Motor Company's plan to set up a multi-million pound plant in one of Britain's depressed areas is in jeopardy once again, this time because of the BL tea break strike, now in its third week.

I understand that Nissan, whose plan is already held up partly because of worries about inter-union rivalry in Britain, would probably not build the plant if the unions insisted on workers having 52 minutes' rest a day for tea breaks and relaxation.

At BL, Longbridge, members of the Transport and General Workers Union and the Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers are on strike because the management wants to reduce their 52-minute tea-break and relaxation time by 12 minutes.

Rivalry between these two unions is one reason why Nissan has not announced definitely that it is going to build its factory and has ordered another feasibility study with the aim of making a final decision in the new year.

Nissan, which gives 57,000 workers in Japan two ten-minute tea breaks daily, has made no comment on the BL strike but one executive, who wished to be anonymous, said the company had been following it "with some interest". I was told that insistence on any protracted tea-breaks would probably kill the plan.

Mr Koji Shihoh, a spokesman for Nissan's international division, refused to comment on the company's future in Britain, but said: "I am astounded by the labour dispute. In Japan, we negotiate to the very last minute to avert strikes."

Nissan employees work a nine-hour shift five days a week and are allowed a one-hour lunch break as well as the tea breaks. The company has not had a strike during 27 years of continuous production and made an after-tax profit of £38m in the first six months of this year.

Fuyota, Japan's largest car producer and the world's second largest after General Motors, gives its workers two ten-minute tea breaks a day.

It made a profit of £117m during the first six months of the year.

In addition to their paid shift, Japanese workers volunteer to use their spare time to work on methods of improving quality control and productivity.

Japanese electronics executives claimed today that the Sanyo Electric Company, of Japan, has drawn up plans to produce colour television sets in Britain or Germany to avoid export restrictions in the European Community.

Sanyo itself confirmed that its representatives are trying to buy the Philips colour television plant at Lowestoft, Suffolk.

Under the Sanyo plan, the plant would be redesigned to produce 60,000 sets a year, giving jobs to 400 Britons.

Sanyo produced television sets in Italy from 1977 until last year when it closed its plant. Three of the company's main rivals in Japan, Matsushita Electric, the Sony Corporation, and the Toshiba Corporation, already produce television sets in Britain.

Butlins to spend £20m on Europe hotels

From Derek Harris, Phoenix, Nov 25

Butlins, part of the Rank Organisation, is planning to spend up to £20m over the next five years on starting up a hotels chain in Continental holiday centres, with Spain probably the main focus.

It is part of a drive to expand operations of the Rank hotels and holiday division beyond the flagging United Kingdom market.

Mr Bobbie Butlin, who heads the division while still running the Butlins enterprises, said here today that holidays taken in Britain are down 10 per cent this year — the third poor year in succession. "Our major growth thrust in the next five years will be more overseas," he added.

Rank's bid for the OSI (villa holidays) and Wings (tour operator) subsidiary of the Tourer Kemelley and Millbourne, expected to be through by the end of the year, will make it by far the biggest United Kingdom holiday operator, with around two million holidays a year.

The leading tour operator, Thomson Holidays, carried just over one million holiday-makers this year.

The Butlins hotels expansion into Europe will remain a separate operation from the Rank hotels chain which is down to seven United Kingdom and three European hotels — since loss-making units in Paris and Brussels were sold off. The Rank Organisation is likely to expand mainly through taking on hotel management contracts.

Butlins already has five hotels operating successfully in Britain on a cheap and cheerful formula that brings high occupancy through a long season.

The same formula will apply in the hotels being sought abroad, with Butlins expecting to buy about two a year at around £2m each.

Union curbs plan about right, CBI leader says

By Clifford Webb, Midlands Industrial Correspondent

The Confederation of British Industry believes that to be successful the Government's proposed legislation to curb union power must be backed by a more determined effort by employers to involve workers in the running of their firms.

Speaking in Birmingham yesterday, Sir Raymond Penock, the CBI chairman, said new laws alone would not lead to good industrial relations. They had to be backed by moves which made it possible for employees to influence management decisions which affected their livelihoods.

He said the publication today of a survey of 300 CBI member companies between them employing four million people would reveal that while employee involvement was improving it was nothing like good enough. The CBI would be campaigning to rectify this, although it still stopped short of favouring employee seats on company boards.

Sir Raymond was clearly delighted that almost all the proposals in Mr Norman Tebbit's outline Labour Law Bill had been contained in the submissions on the government's Green Paper issued in the summer.

He said Tuesday's announcement showed that Mr Tebbit was not the ogre some people were trying to paint but was behaving in a reasonable, well-balanced manner as demanded by public opinion.

"We at the CBI think he has got it just about right. He has not missed out anything of importance," he added.

Sir Raymond told the annual meeting of the CBI's

West Midlands region that recent improvements in the economy were not sufficient to induce recovery or reduce unemployment. Recent official figures updated by the CBI's latest trends survey indicated a likely increase in productivity in manufacturing industry approaching 10 per cent this year.

But more action was needed by the Government to cut industry's costs in such areas as the national insurance surcharge, energy prices and local authority rates.

"We have the risk at the moment of being caught in a vicious circle where unemployment goes on rising and this in turn increases government expenditure. The Government in turn feels obliged to take more restrictive measures which in their turn increase unemployment and so on. We have to break out of that circle some time and surely that time is now."

Once again Sir Raymond urged the Government to cut its own expenditure. The CBI has recommended that government manpower should be cut by 10 per cent over the next four years, saving an estimated £3,000m.

He went on: "We are not talking about frontline staff such as the doctors, nurses, armed forces or police. We are talking about the support staff whose numbers have grown like toadstools in recent years. In the national health service alone there has been a 50 per cent increase in administrative and clerical staff in the past 10 years."

IN BRIEF

Engineers' Tokyo trade plea

United Kingdom engineering industry leaders in Tokyo yesterday urged Japan to redress its rising trade imbalance in this sector with Britain and other European nations, Mr A. F. Frodsham, director-general of the Engineering Employers Federation, said.

The British request was made at a one-day meeting between the federation and the Japan Machinery Exporters Association, which discussed the promotion of cooperation between Japanese and United Kingdom companies on big projects in third-country markets.

Mr Frodsham said the rising imbalance of the trade in engineering products had increased political pressures for protectionism in many western countries.

Dutch trade surplus

Dutch visible trade showed a provisional seasonally adjusted surplus of 996 million guilders (about £193m) in September, compared with a downward revised 372 million deficit in August.

Docks dispute

Stevedoring supervisors walked off Sydney wharves yesterday in a dispute over a \$450 a week pay claim. The men were expected back at work today. Similar action could follow this week in Melbourne, Adelaide, Fremantle and Brisbane, a union spokesman said.

Cable projects

Some 30 Arab, African and Mediterranean countries are discussing a two-stage submarine cable project as part of a general study of Arab, world telecommunications. One cable would go from the Gulf across the Indian Ocean, the other from Mexico to the American continent.

Third World credit

Credit released by the International Monetary Fund for the Third World in the first 10 months of this year, to help them to meet payments problems, came to \$9,000m (about \$4,866m) against \$4,700m a year earlier.

Steel talks continue

Leaders of the Iron and Steel Trades Confederation decided today to continue talks with the British Steel Corporation on job cuts. British Steel wants a further 20,000 jobs to go, bringing the total workforce down to 90,000. In addition it wants negotiations for the cuts to take place at local level, to which the union is vigorously opposed.

Ship registry office

Nigeria is to open a shipping registry office in London from January 1 for companies wishing to register their vessels under the Nigerian flag.

Base Lending Rates

ARN Bank	15 %
Barclays	15 %
BCCI	15 %
Consolidated Crds.	15.5 %
C. Hoare & Co.	15 %
Lloyds Bank	15 %
Midland Bank	15 %
Nat Westminster	15 %
TSB	15 %
Williams & Glyn's	15 %

* 7 day deposit on terms of £250,000 15% over £50,000 14%.

Communication survey Diverse definitions of monetarism

By Tony Samuels

What is monetarism? According to the unpublished results of a short survey undertaken last month by the Department of Business Studies of the University of Edinburgh, very few people have any idea what the word means, even though the policies it describes may have the most profound effect on their lives.

The overall purpose of the survey was "to obtain information about people's perceptions of the current situation to assess whether the communication problems between politicians, economists and ordinary citizens which were highlighted in past national sample surveys are still as great."

In other words, to get some idea of the width and severity of what those most responsible for it are fond of calling "the communication gap."

To that end, 56 people were interviewed in 10 districts of the South-East on such subjects as inflation, unemployment and the Government's response to those conditions. With the word "monetarism," the interviewer deliberately introduced a technical term or jargon word into what had been a general discussion of economic issues couched in the simplest possible language.

"Not a single respondent commented on the shift away from the questions about prices," the authors say. "They answered without hesitation even if it was just the word 'yes' or 'no'."

The question was: "Have you heard the word monetarism?" Of the 56 respondents, 19 said they had not

heard the word before and only two who had heard the word gave a reasonable description of its meaning. Those two were "tight control on spending and borrowing (government policy)" and "a narrow way of controlling economy by money forces alone."

Of those who had heard of monetarism, 17 had nothing to say about it, or nearly nothing ("just a word"); seven thought it had "something to do with Margaret Thatcher's policy" and 11 embarked upon a kind of free association that produced such bizarre definitions as "the green pound" or "bartering between countries" or "it means we are obsessed with money."

The authors say there is a communication gap between Government, politicians, economists, journalists and the general public. "The people whom we interviewed seemed to feel that these other people were living in a different world which is separate from their own. They use big words; they communicate with each other, not with us."

"The then and us divide that is so often spoken about as typical of the relationships between managers and workers seems to be just as real between policy-makers and communicators and the public."

The report ends on a finely judged note of understatement. "It would appear important to us that people who are at the receiving end of a monetarist policy should understand what it is all about."

SPAIN'S JOBLESS PROBLEM

Madrid, Nov. 24. — Spain's unemployment rate appears to be stabilizing at about 14 per cent after rising rapidly in the first eight months of this year. But officials do not see any downturn in 1982 and consider the worst may still lie ahead.

"We will continue to have unemployment as a major problem," Señor José Antonio García Díez, the economy and commerce minister, said in an interview.

The growth in the jobless rate from 11.2 per cent in 1980 is being blamed mostly on the sluggish performance of the Spanish economy. In July, analysts were predicting that the gross domestic product would expand by nearly 2 per cent this year but, by early November, they had revised their forecasts to about 0.5 per cent as high inflation led to a sharp slowdown in the growth of domestic demand.

Total domestic demand, as measured by private and public consumption plus gross capital investment, is seen growing by between 0.1 per cent and 0.2 per cent this year, compared to an estimated expansion of 1.5 per cent in 1980, according to new projections by Madrid's Banco Urquijo. — AP — Dow Jones

M. J. H. Nightingale & Co. Limited The Over-the-Counter Market

1980/81	1981/82	Company	Price	Chg	Stk	Yld	Actual	P/E	Full
114	100	ABN Hldgs 10% CULS	117	—	10.6	8.8	—	—	—
75	39	Airproducts Group	47	—	4.7	7.0	10.6	14.7	—
52	21	Armstrong & Rhodes	43	—	4.3	10.0	2.8	8.1	—
200	324	Bardell Hll	132	—	9.7	5.1	9.3	11.4	—
104	88	Dekohm Services	95	—	5.5	5.3	4.7	8.9	—
126	88	Frank Horsell	122	—	6.4	5.2	11.6	26.5	—
110	39	Frederick Parker	59	—	1.7	2.9	25.7	—	—
110	47	George Blair	47	—	—	—	—	—	—
102	39	IPC	39	—	7.3	7.4	7.1	10.8	—
113	59	Jackson Group	98	—	7.0	7.1	3.1	7.0	—
130	105	James Burrough	110	—	8.7	7.9	8.0	10.1	—
334	244	Robert Jenkins	282	—	31.3	11.1	3.9	10.0	—
59	50	Soramus "A"	55	—	5.3	9.6	8.5	7.9	—
224	177	Towday Limited	177	—	15.1	8.5	6.8	11.7	—
23	8	Twinkl Ord	14	—	—	—	—	—	—
90	68	Twinkl 15% ULS	720	—	15.0	20.8	—	—	—
56	33	Uniflock Holdings	33	—	8.0	8.1	5.9	10.6	—
103	81	Walter Alexander	84	—	6.4	7.6	5.3	9.8	—
263	181	W. S. Yeates	218	—	13.1	6.0	4.1	8.4	—

J. R. EWING SILVER

The Continental Mint, producers of the J. R. Ewing Silver Piece (licensed by Linnart Productions) is seeking importers and distributors in the United Kingdom. L. G. "Mr Dollars" Mosley will be at The Kensington Hilton hotel November 25 and 26 to discuss possible business arrangements with qualified firms. Please telephone Mr. Mosley to arrange an appointment to discuss your participation in marketing this Pure Silver Piece commemorating the most recognized character in the history of television.

If you are interested but unable to meet with Mr. Mosley at this time please contact him at The Continental Mint, 9400 N. Central Expressway, Suite 408, Dallas, Texas 75231, USA.



RANKS HOVIS McDougall LIMITED

Year to 5 September 1981

Profits at record £45 million

- Overseas profits 30% of total
- Dividend again increased
- Earnings per share up from 7.1p to 11.2p

	1981 £000	1980 £000
Turnover (sales outside the group)	1,573,000	1,456,000
Profit before tax	45,275	32,024
Taxation	13,786	11,875
Profit after tax	31,489	20,149
Minority interests	468	299
Extraordinary items	1,184	(3,567)
Profit attributable to shareholders	32,205	16,283
Dividends:		
Preference	283	283
Ordinary	10,625	9,998
(paid and proposed)		
Profit retained	21,297	6,002
Earnings per Ordinary share of 25p	11.2p	7.1p

RHM products include:

Mothers Pride Hovis Windmill Bakery
Granary Mr. Kipling Bisto McDougalls
Gracottes Cerebos Energen Sharwoods
Chesswood Atora Paxo Record Pasta

Group pre-tax profit for the 53 weeks to 5 September 1981 was £45,275,000 compared with £32,024,000 for the previous year, an increase of 40%.

Final dividend increased by 10%
A final dividend of 2.333 pence is proposed, making a total of 3.857 pence compared with 3.645 pence last year.

UK and Overseas trading

The £13 million increase in pre-tax profits was attributable partly to excellent results from our grocery interests, our packaged cake business and the Overseas Division. Our overseas businesses now earn over 30% of our pre-interest profits and these have grown during each of the past ten years. Profits from our bread bakeries, dairy produce business and Cereals Division were below last year, although cereals showed a marked improvement in the second half year. Greater profits were earned by our expanding interests in mushrooms.

Tight control of working capital and a considerable reduction in borrowings contributed towards substantially lower interest charges.

A high proportion of the profit improvement occurred in the second half of the year. Principal reasons were the weakness of the pound which contributed towards the overseas profits and the benefits of greatly reduced borrowings after the sale of Wessex Finance in December 1980. As noted, the Cereals Division showed a marked improvement during this period.

The current situation

Over the past year we have continued to improve the efficiency of our United Kingdom operations and to expand our very successful overseas interests. We have also taken energetic steps to improve our financial strength as the consolidated balance sheet will show.

Following the recent and unexpected acquisition by British Sugar Corporation Limited of 14.7% of the Company's Ordinary shares, we felt it was sensible in view of the confused position within the British Sugar Corporation to obtain a strategic stake by acquiring 10.5% of their Ordinary shares.

The outlook for 1982

It is too early to make any profits forecast for the current financial year, but, despite very competitive conditions, our current trading is just ahead of last year.

We expect to benefit from our continuous programme of modernisation, the recent successful launches of new products in the UK and the continued growth and expansion of our overseas businesses.

Peter Reynolds, Chairman

The 1981 Annual Report will be available from December 21st. If you wish to have a copy please write to: The Secretary, Ranks Hovis McDougall Ltd., King Edward House, 27-30 King Edward Court, Windsor, Berks SL4 1TJ.

BY THE FINANCIAL EDITOR

Hanson's options with Berec

Sir James Hanson's arguments that Berec's profits would be illuminated under his management team appear less than convincing to the battery group's shareholders, at least at the current offer price. More precisely, Hanson's 105p a share offer compares with Thomas Tilling's offer with a paper value at last night's price, of 135p. Hanson's offer, however, is holding around 40 per cent of the Berec equity will decide the fate of this bid on commercial grounds and without sentiment. And at present with Berec's price at 129p, there is no sign of another contender making a late appearance.

So, the next move lies with Hanson, which owns 15.96 per cent of the Berec votes, bought for around 105p a share. The options are these: to sell out at the market price for a cash profit of about £2.6m; to accept Tilling's offer for a paper profit of £3.15m; stay as a minority shareholder (hardly likely); or increase its own offer.

Hanson's decision will be made within a fortnight and almost certainly before December 10. Tilling's first closing date which, theoretically, could give it control. If Sir James chooses to withdraw, it would be his fourth unsuccessful takeover bid this year. But he could end up with the tag as the United Kingdom's most profitable loser.

● The gilt edged market turned round sharply yesterday afternoon on the back of the United States bond market revival and the latest prime rate cuts. Hardly surprisingly, that was enough to set people thinking how nice a small cut in base rates would be ahead of the Crosby by-election. The seven day interbank rate is expected to open below 15% per cent this morning, removing, at least temporarily, the danger of round-tripping. Whether that will prove temptation enough for the banks remains to be seen.

B P B Industries

Way above expectations

In June, new BPB Industries chairman, Mr Geoffrey Flood, suggested there was a reasonable hope of being able to at least to maintain last year's profit levels — £42.1m pretax. In fact, for the six months to last September the group has disclosed pretax profits a remarkable £9m higher at £29.8m and the market is now looking for around £58m for the full year to next March.

Rather surprising by, perhaps, the key to BPB's improved fortunes lies in its United Kingdom building materials activities where pre-interest profits are up £4m to £17.1m on a £6.6m sales increase to £105m. Despite the state of the building industry generally, plasterboard sales are up, mainly on the back of the growth in timber framed housing and the continuing demand for repairs and remodeling. For the rest it is a tale of greater efficiency, the concentration of production at larger plants and the closure of the smaller ones, two price increases and a slimming of the workforce in the past two years.

Elsewhere, the improvements have been less dramatic but useful nonetheless. Paper and packaging in the UK benefited from new plants coming on.

HALF YEAR TO SEPTEMBER 30

	1981	1980
Sales	207	184
Trading profits		
Building materials		
U.K.	17.1	13.1
Canada	1.2	-0.4
France	5.6	4.8
Ireland	1.3	0.6
Paper & Packaging		
U.K.	3.3	2.1
Overseas	1.4	0.5
Interest	29.8	20.7
Associates	-2.6	-2.1
Pre-tax profit	29.8	20.8

stream, while overseas, Canada returned to profit and there were small gains in France and Ireland. Up 24p to 306p yesterday, the shares have been outperforming the market recently. The historic yield is just over 4 per cent.

Leasing

Weak reply from the ELA

The Equipment Leasing Association will have to be more persuasive if it is to win big adjustments to the Accounting Standards Committee's exposure draft on leasing. The drawn-out tussle between the two took a significant turn yesterday with an ELA assertion that the main issue dividing the parties was not, as had previously been thought, whether or not to show leasing arrangements on the face of the regional development grants. The ELA is worried about the accountants' suggestion that RDCs be dealt with below the line. On individual transactions this might well involve presenting a pretax loss, although the post-tax profit would of course be identical.

But it is surely overstating its case by warning that this relatively minor issue will thwart leasing's stimulus to capital investment. Besides, according to the ASC, the issue of RDCs has only briefly been touched upon in discussions between the two parties. Both should be prepared to sit down and find a compromise, though the ELA has been provocative in demanding that the present exposure draft should be withdrawn until its points have been more fully explored. The point of an exposure draft after all is that it throws open the ASC's proposals to public debate.

One sign of an eventual settlement is the apparent relaxation of the ELA's no surrender attitude on capitalization of leases. One explanation is that there is a difference of opinion on capitalization inside the association but a more united front over RDCs. As for the ASC, its exposure draft on leasing specifically invited firm evidence that its proposals would have detrimental economic effects. There is nothing substantive in the ELA's submissions to answer this challenge.

RHM

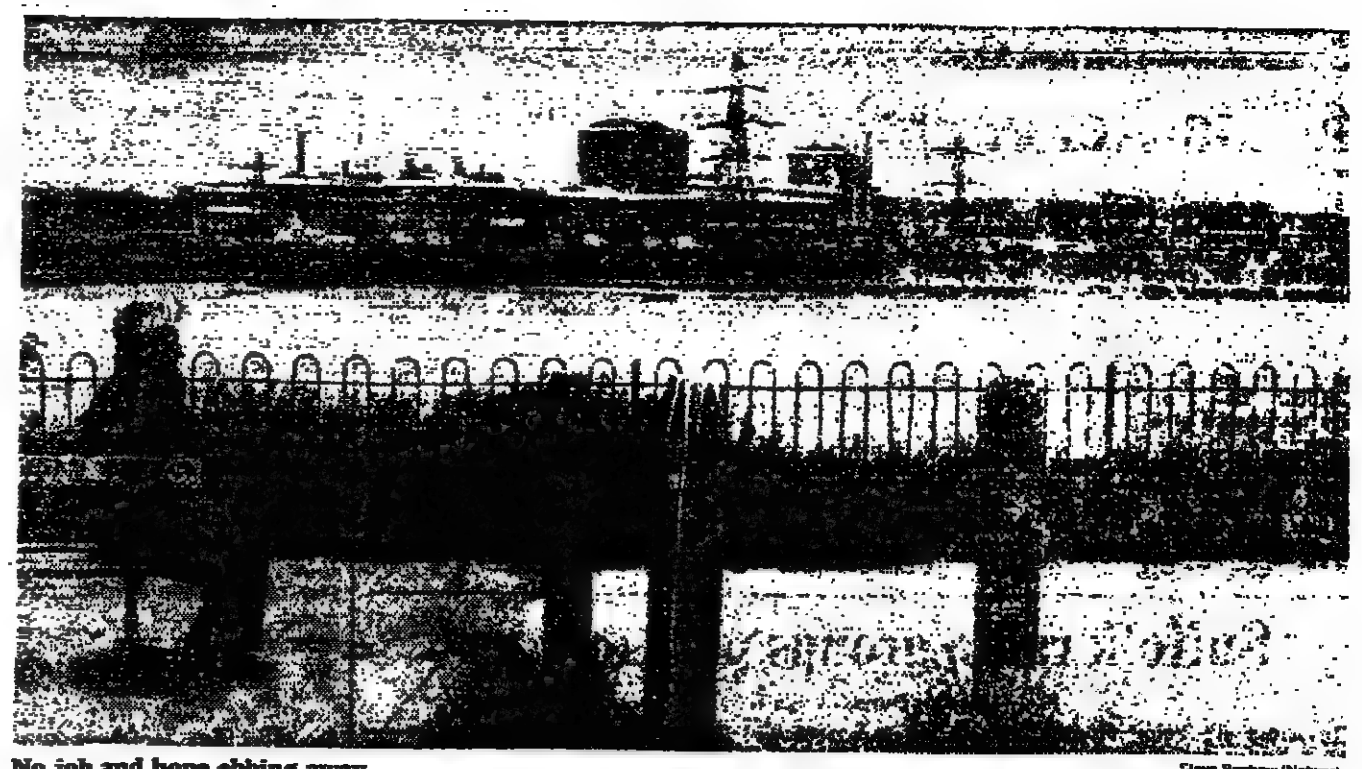
Second half improvement

Ranks Hovis McDougall has duly delivered full-year pretax profits in line with the £45m estimate it made earlier this month after "dawn-raiding" British Sugar in retaliation for British Sugar's own earlier raid in the opposite direction. At the half-way stage in May, reaching profits of £40m for the year had looked a struggle.

Closure costs of £7m have been taken into the extraordinary items, which altogether show a £1.2m credit. RHM prefers to stress a good second half. The grocery, packaged cakes and overseas divisions had what it calls "an excellent" second six months. Overseas earnings accounted for 30 per cent of total profits against 22 per cent the previous year, helped by the weaker pound.

RHM has also slashed its borrowings. The sale of its old London head office building and of Wessex Finance, a hire purchase company, has enabled borrowings to be reduced to around £100m from £142m. Interest charges for the year were also reduced, to £14.6m from £20.9m. While the benefits from this have shown through on these latest figures, it was long expected that they would. The shares gained just a 7p to 64p. Meanwhile, the group is "keeping mum" over its informal discussions with BSC.

The number of people out of work in November was 2,954,000. One in four of the unemployed have been out of work for more than a year. By 1982 the proportion will have risen to one in three. Frances Williams examines the plight of this group.



No job and hope ebbing away.

When unemployment is a way of life

By the autumn of 1982, more than a million people will have been out of work for at least a year, according to unpublished forecasts by the Manpower Services Commission. Only a few months ago, the commission was predicting that the number of long-term unemployed would not top a million until more than a year later, at the end of 1983.

The rate at which their number is increasing has accelerated steeply in the past 12 months or so. The Department of Employment Gazette, published today, will show that last month nearly three quarters of a million people have been on the unemployment register for more than a year, double the number in October, 1980.

This represents an increase of 120,000 from July, compared with a rise of 110,000 in the previous three months, and 60,000 in the three months before that. The long-term unemployed now make up one in four of all those out of work. Next year, they will account for one in three.

These chilling figures, signifying much human misery, are viewed with growing concern within the commission and by unions and unemployment pressure groups. But so far the Government shows no sign of evolving any coherent strategy to meet the needs of the long-term unemployed.

Almost all Whitehall's cash and imagination are going into plans to alleviate youth unemployment. Of the £700m employment package announced by the Prime Minister in July, three-quarters is to go on that.

Mr Norman Tebbit, the Employment Secretary, intends shortly to announce the commitment of more than £1,000m to launch a comprehensive education and

training programme for all youngsters who would otherwise be on the dole, a commitment which some fear could jeopardise other departmental employment measures such as the temporary short-time working compensation scheme. Last month, the scheme kept 320,000 people on short-time as a means of avoiding redundancies.

During the debate on the Queen's Speech this month, Mr Tebbit said unequivocally: "Our first priority is centred on the young, since it is there that the problem is at its worst."

This year, the Manpower Services Commission is spending £400m on special employment measures catering for 550,000 youngsters under 18, mostly on the Youth Opportunities Programme, including almost all those out of work for more than six months. By contrast, £100m is being spent on the community enterprise programme to provide temporary jobs for 35,000 to 40,000 adults.

Misguided

The wholesale diversion of resources into employment measures for school-leavers and other youngsters is understandable, but surely unemployment is subsequently less of a problem. Yet people under 25 are the fastest growing group of the long-term unemployed.

By this summer, their numbers had risen two and a half times in only a year compared with a rise of 75 per cent for all age groups, and they made up one in four of those out of work for more than 12 months. In the summer of 1980, the proportion was only one in six.

It remains true, however, that long-term unemployment

ment falls hardest on the middle-aged and those nearing retirement.

In July, 40 per cent of the unemployed over-60s and 35 per cent of those aged 55 to 59 had been jobless for a year or more, compared with 20 per cent of the 20-25 age group.

The official figures tend, however, to understate the numbers facing prolonged spells on the dole. As Chris Poy, director of the Low Unemployment Unit, points out, many young people experience continual periods of unemployment punctuated by brief spells in work or out of the recorded labour force altogether.

Similarly, people who fall sick while on the dole go off the register while they are claiming sickness benefit, and when they recover are recorded as beginning a new period of unemployment.

Moreover, increasing numbers of workers probably more than a million — are just not bothering to register as unemployed any more, especially if they do not qualify for unemployment benefit.

Commission forecasts show that the numbers of those out of work for long periods will continue to increase for some time after the unemployment total stabilises. Most forecasters expect the jobs peak to be reached some time in 1982 or 1983 at between 3 million and 3½ million.

Long-term unemployment is thus a long-term problem. The implications are appalling. Unemployment is the most rapidly growing cause of family poverty. The Government, itself, has made things worse by cutting the real value of benefits, a course of action which the Treasury apparently wishes to continue.

The concentration in the middle age groups of heads of households with dependent wives and three or more children, whose earning capacity may be no more than their entitlement to benefit, means children are being brought up in homes where no one works.

Finally, there is mounting evidence that the experience of unemployment makes people more vulnerable to physical and mental illness.

What then is to be done? Proposals fall roughly into these categories — taking

people out of the labour force altogether, either temporarily through education and training, or permanently through early retirement; special job creation measures such as the community enterprise programme; inducements to employers to take on more people, with for example, job subsidies; and measures undertaken by the economy, perhaps with a particular emphasis on labour-intensive public investment projects.

The Manpower Services Commission, not unnaturally, is keen on training and special measures. An unpublished review of its special programmes explained why.

"Many of the long-term unemployed (especially those aged 25-44 years) have family responsibilities. Many suffer from relatively poor health. Many have reached a stage of depression, apathy and acceptance of the state of unemployment. Few have skills. Most left school at the minimum school-leaving age and have never had any training."

Adult training

"Thus, for very many of the long-term unemployed, policies or programmes aimed at getting them into normal employment in the short term are almost certainly unlikely to be successful."

But, so far, the Government has not approved any new measures on adult training or a big expansion of the community enterprise programme.

Mrs Thatcher's only concessions in July to the long-term unemployed were an extra £8m for 1982-83 to encourage voluntary work and £20m to pay the higher rate of supplementary benefit to people over 60 out of work for more than a year and willing to declare themselves retired (affecting perhaps 45,000 people by the end of March 1982).

In addition, the qualifying age for the job release scheme is being lowered from 64 to 62, enabling 47,000 extra people to retire early with a cash allowance to make way for someone on the dole. This will cost £150m next year.

The traditional route to reduce unemployment, and the only course capable of generating the huge number of jobs needed to cut unem-

ployment substantially, is by refuting the economy.

But this Government has steadfastly refused to contemplate deliberate deflation while price inflation remains high and any attempt to reduce unemployment rapidly through deflation would carry high inflation risks.

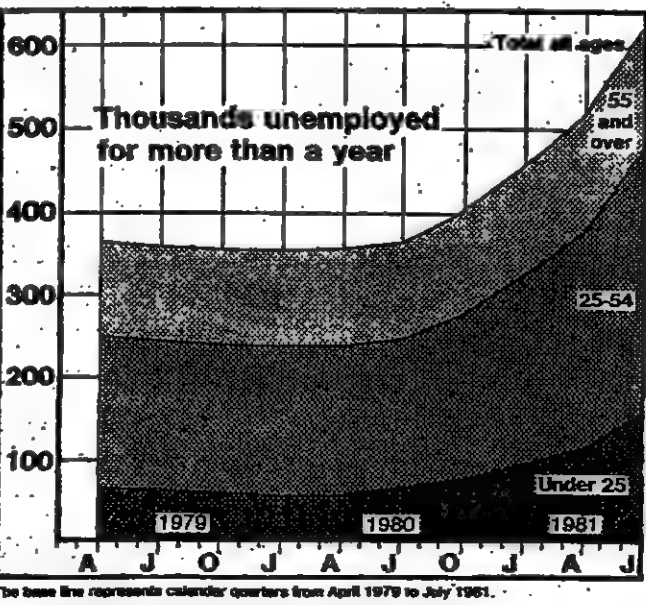
Calculations undertaken by Gavyn Davies of stockbroker Simon and Coates on the impact of Sir Ian Gilmour's proposed economic strategy, imply that each person taken off the unemployment register in 1983 would cost £14,000 through not implementing planned public spending cuts, £11,000 by the abolition of the employers' national insurance surcharge, or £8,000 by additional public investment.

"Best buys" in these terms are special employment measures, costing directly about £3,000 for each person. In the Gilmour package these measures comprise a big expansion of job creation programmes and the introduction of a job subsidy scheme along the lines put forward by Professor Richard Layard and also taken up by the Social Democrats. This would pay a £70-a-week subsidy to employers to take on additional workers unemployed for at least six months, £70 a week then being the approximate cost to the government of keeping such a person on the dole. Today's cost is closer to £90 a week.

Mr Roy Jenkins, campaigning in Warrington in July, claimed that the job subsidy scheme could create 250,000 jobs at a cost of £400m. Taking into account that some jobs will go to people not on the unemployment register, this would produce a drop in unemployment of about 150,000.

There are limits to the number of jobs that can be created through special employment schemes, and such schemes alone would not be enough to produce a big reduction in unemployment. Their supreme advantage is that they can be targeted at people who need help most.

Even the Government's self-imposed economic constraints ought not to blind it to some simple arithmetical truths. It costs the Exchequer £4,500 a year for every person out of work, according to a forthcoming study by the Institute for Fiscal Studies.



The lines represent calendar quarters from April 1979 to July 1981.

Business Diary: A banker true to type?

The Italian business world is trying to figure out the meaning of the entry of Carlo de Benedetti of Olivetti into Banco Ambrosiano, which follows the announcement that he has bought a 2 per cent shareholding for about £22m and been made vice-chairman.

"Capitalism is rich in surprises" was the comment of Nino Andreatta, the treasury minister. De Benedetti pushed his way in, not in a dawn raid, but in days of secret negotiations with the chairman, Roberto Calvi.

There could not be two more different men at the head of the second biggest private bank in the country. Calvi is on bail pending appeal against a four-year prison sentence and a £7.4m fine for currency violations.

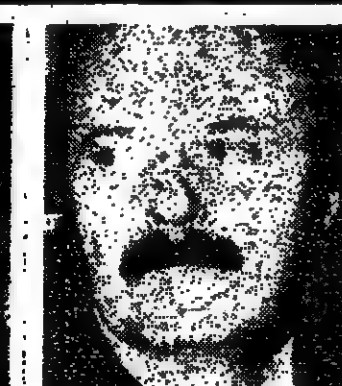
His name is on the list of the reported members of the secret P2 Masonic Lodge. The Italian press links him with the more obscure side of Vatican finances. Under him, Banco Ambrosiano has expanded, but its exact ownership is not known.

On the other hand, De Benedetti, who is 47 and Turinese, has a lay background — he once said he votes for the Republicans, though he is not a party member — and is outspoken in criticizing the methods of the Christian Democrats and their friends.

He comes with a reputation for modern, open management methods, which have enabled him to bring Olivetti round since he joined it three years ago. He says, incidentally, that he is not leaving



Olivetti's Carlo de Benedetti.



Ambrosiano's Roberto Calvi

Olivetti, and will still give most of his time to it. He is not the sort of person who likes to share command. He left Fiat as joint managing director after only four months in 1976, because he did not get on with the Agnelli. Few believe that the new tandem at Banco Ambrosiano will last long.

Then there is the question of the 40 per cent shareholding in the Rizzoli-Corriere Della Sera group in the hands

of Banco Ambrosiano's subsidiary, La Centrale. The Bank of Italy would like La Centrale to get rid of it. In recent weeks, de Benedetti has been reported as manoeuvring to take a stake in the ailing newspaper and publishing group. Is this an objective behind his entry into Banco Ambrosiano?

Trusting souls The appointment of four women advisers on consumer affairs to the Unit Trust

Association (UTA) shows where the industry thinks expansion lies. Ailsa Stanley, Dodo Harris, Baroness Phillips of Fulham and Patricia Lambert, represent a huge range of consumer interest groups, many with predominantly female membership.

Statistics reveal that women own a far greater proportion of wealth than men, quite simply because they live longer and tend to inherit from their husbands. And the appointment of the four women could be seen as an attempt to get an inside track on what might persuade the ladies to invest in unit trusts. Mark St. Giles, chairman of the UTA, says that he hoped the ladies would be able to reveal "what we are doing right, and what we are doing wrong so far as the customers are concerned".

St. Giles rejects the suggestion that having been appointed by industry, the unpaid panel would not be as fierce as it should in representing customers by citing their representation of several dozen diverse committees.

George and son

As I reported recently, Michael Montagu ran out of inspiration when in suggesting new names for England's airports he came to Liverpool's Speke and Manchester's Ringway.

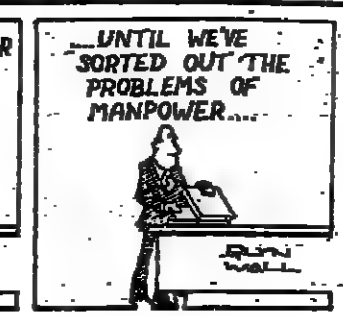
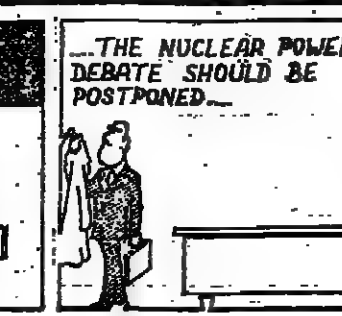
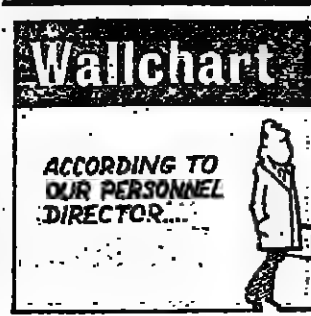
Today I pass on to Montagu, chairman of the English Tourist Board, a suggestion from the Institution of Mechanical Engineers (IME) that Liverpool be named after George Stephenson and Manchester after his own son, Robert.

The IME's Griffith Vaughan Williams says his reason, apart from the Stephensons having been the institution's first two presidents, is that it was they who linked the two cities together in 1825 with the world's first passenger steam railway. And 1981 is the bicentenary of George's birth.

My objection, apart from the fact people would mix up two airports both called Stephenson, is that I and many other Liverpudlians wonder whether Manchester is worth being linked to.

One British industry that shows no lack of enterprise is the pub. Burglars who broke into a pub near me were deterred by the presence of the pub dog, a long-haired German Shepherd. They not only took about £500 from the slot machines — they took the dog too. The pub is called The Greenground.

Ross Davies



Hintons— Profits doubled on increased volume

	25 weeks to 18 September 1981	25 weeks to 18 September 1980	52 weeks to 7 March 1981
Sales (excluding VAT)	50,844	41,220	84,236
Supermarkets	1,313	1,098	2,089
Off-Licences	51,961	42,319	86,325
Discount Stores	—	3,252	3,822
Company Profit before taxation	51,961	45,571	80,182
Supermarkets	1,052	495	1,427
Off-Licences	35	25	57
Discount Stores	1,087	520	1,494
Company Profit after taxation	1,087	422	1,304
Current Cost Profit	761	344	1,084
Earnings per share	662	169	714
Historic Cost	13.84p	6.25p	19.35p
Current Cost	10.22p	3.07p	12.98p
Dividends per share	2.40p	1.80p	6.00p

* Supermarket sales up 23% and profits increased by 113%. Off-Licences also improve performance.

* Fresh food sales expanded — building has started of our Fresh Foods Distribution Centre.

* Processing and packaging at Thornaby contributes significantly to profits.

* New 13,000 square feet supermarket just opened in Redcar, further developing our 'Store of the 80's' concept.

* Sales and profitability trend encouraging.

Hintons The food specialists of the North East

52 SUPERMARKETS
22 OFF-LICENCES

Please complete and return to: The Secretary, Amos Hinton & Sons Ltd, PO Box 24, Master Rd, Thornaby, Stockton-on-Tees, Cleveland TS17 0BD

Name _____

Address _____

1981/2 Interim Results

1980/1 Report and Accounts

FINANCIAL NEWS

Barker & Dobson recovers

By Margaret Pagano

Barker & Dobson, the sweet-maker, announced yesterday that the five years spent reorganising its confectionery business have paid off.

In the six months to October the group swung back to profits before tax of £332,000, compared with last time's loss of £140,000. The group's shares were unchanged at 61p on the news.

For the first time in many years there has been an increase in sales of £2.4m to £19.9m. This, together with improved margins, is responsible for the higher profits.

Trading profit was more than doubled at £668,000, but this was knocked back to £298,000 by central expenses and interest charges. Some £34,000 from an associated company pushed up pretax profits.

In July, Mr Ronald Aitken, the chairman, forecast improved sales. Much of this has come from Barker's new product range and the recently introduced stick-pack range of confectionery.

Trading is still difficult with volume affected by fierce price cutting in the trade. Mr Aitken adds that the group is taking

advantage of its trade names and trademarks both at home and abroad. A licence for one of its trade names, Benson's, to trade overseas has recently been completed and others are being negotiated. "We are now satisfied that a sound base has been established," Mr Aitken says, but he is not forecasting for the full year.

Both sides of the business improved. Profits from confectionery moved up to £313,000 from £84,000. From its retail division profits rose to £355,000 against £224,000.

Bath and Portland buys more Braham

By Peter Wainwright

Bath and Portland Group, the construction and civil engineering recovering strongly from an ill-fated £160m contract to build roads in Iran, is once again expanding. Yesterday, through Cazenove, the stockbroker, it bought 1.44m shares in Braham Millar, a maker of quarrying plant which is already under siege from Fieldwood, a private investment group. Earlier this month Fieldwood raised its offer from 24p to a "final" 30p cash. Braham does not want it.

Bath has bought its Braham shares at 33p apiece. It now owns 1.89m shares, or 14.9 per cent of the total. Bath plans a tender offer for up to 1.89m shares for up to 33p apiece and if this succeeds, its stake, including shares held by the B and P pension fund, will rise to 29.9 per cent. Braham welcomes the investment, and if the Fieldwood offer lapses, two B and P men will join the Braham board.

B and P will find the £1m cash involved from its own resources.

The last balance sheet was



Sir Kenneth Selby, chairman of Bath and Portland Group.

almost clear of borrowings, thanks to a £2.7m sale of shares to LTA, a South African company in the Anglo American group. LTA now has just over a fifth of Bath's equity.

Sir Kenneth Selby, chairman of Bath and Portland, said that with Iran out of the way the group was expanding just as it did before.

Yesterday Bath and Portland's shares rose 5p to 31p. Those in Braham added 5p to 31p.

Sharp rise in C E Heath profit

By Our Financial Staff

Operating profit before tax of C. E. Heath, the London-based insurance broking group, rose sharply in the six months to last September from £5.1m to £7.4m. At the attributable level profits were £1m higher at £4.1m with earnings per share coming out at 13.2p against 9.8p. The dividend is being increased by 16 per cent to 3.6p a share compared with 3.1p.

The insurance broking operations produced a 19 per cent increase in income at £11.3m. Mr Frank Holland, chairman, said: "The changes in the value of sterling against other

currencies in the past few months have produced currency gains of approximately £900,000, but even so, this still indicates a good improvement in our trading position."

The group is managing to contain cost increases on this side of its operations, and although expenses rose slightly from £8.3m to £9.1m the expense ratio fell from 87.8 per cent to 81.2 per cent.

On the underwriting side fees and commissions earned in the first half of the year were £4m against £4.3m. Profits from overseas underwriting were £437,000 com-

pared with £506,000 in the first half of the previous year. Mr Holland added: "No account has been taken in these figures of the likely contribution from our Lloyds underwriting operations, which, of course, is our usual practice. However, the prospects are that at the end of the year the income from this source will be less than in 1980-81."

Investment income jumped from £929,000 to £2.3m thanks to high interest rates in the United States and the United Kingdom.

Suffolk radio groups plan merger

By Our Financial Staff

Investors are being offered shares in a new company, Suffolk Group Radio, which has been created to merge the interests of two East Anglian radio stations, Radio Orwell and Saxon Radio.

The deal, which involves SGR making offers to shareholders of Radio Orwell, is being put together by Mr Francis Madden, a Norwich merchant banker and director of East Anglian Securities. SGR will also acquire the shares of Saxon Radio, which was set up in December last year and

gained its IBA franchise in August.

The SGR prospectus, published yesterday, invites subscriptions for 144,000 £1 ordinary shares and 48,000 £1 preference shares of £1 at the price of £1 per share. Undertakings have already been received for 72.5 per cent of the issue.

SGR's offer to Radio Orwell shareholders is 23 SGR £1 shares for every 20 ordinary Orwell shares, and 23 SGR cumulative redeemable preference shares for 20 Orwell 7 per cent preference shares.

The proceeds of the issue—which will raise £162,000—will finance the new commercial radio station for Saxon Radio based in Bury St. Edmunds. Suffolk Radio is not planning a share quotation but will continue to trade under Rule 163 (2) as did Radio Orwell which has been operating the independent local radio service based in Ipswich for six years.

The scheme has met with IBA approval and the idea behind it is to provide both stations with common news gathering, marketing and financial services.

Hambros raises dividend

Hambros, the merchant banking and life assurance group, has made slightly lower profits in the half-year to September 30, but the group is raising the half-year dividends on the £2 and 5p shares by 17.3 per cent to 21.8p gross and 21.8p gross respectively. The shares fell 2p to 156p yesterday.

Hambros said 'banking' profits were broadly unchanged while both Hambro Life and Berkeley Hambro Property increased their dividends.

Equipu plans placing and USM quotation

Equipu, a Bristol-based office supplies group, is raising £185,000 to finance expansion plans through a private placing share issue. It is also seeking a quotation on the Unlisted Securities Market.

The company has issued 396,568 new ordinary shares at 60p each. A further 403,432 shares being sold by existing shareholders are included in the placement, which accounts for 18 per cent of the company's enlarged share capital. After the placement, Equipu directors will hold a 79 per cent equity stake.

Equipu's sales rose by 11.08m—more than double the £422,000 made in the first half of 1980-81 and not far short of that year's total profit of £1.3m. Sales were up from £45.6m to £51.9m. The interim payment is boosted from 2.57p to 3.42p gross.

Barratt optimistic

Mr Laurie A. Barratt, chairman of Barratt Developments, said the annual meeting that sales of the group's new houses had risen at record levels in the first 21 weeks of the financial year, and that the advance sales position today was over 20 per cent up on last year in terms of units. He was not at all depressed with the economy, which he felt had bottomed out and was now beginning to rise.

Century Oils up 33 pc

Mainly because of Century Oils' expanding overseas activities, sales rose by 31 per cent to £32.1m in the half-year to September 30. Pretax profits jumped by 33 per cent to £8.07m. Sales of the group's overseas companies now account for 44 per cent of the total in spite of the effects of miners' strikes in both the United States and Australia.

The interim payment, gross, is going up from 1.44p to 1.42p, but this is to reduce the disparity between the interim and final payments and should not be taken as an indication of the level of the final dividend.

Tomatin loan

A 3m long-term loan for Tomatin Distillers, the whisky group that recently disclosed interim losses of more than £1.1m, is being put up by Finance Corporation for Industry.

The loan, which carries an option for FCI to subscribe for a 10 per cent share stake, is to be used by Tomatin to replace some of the company's short-term borrowings.

Tomatin's recent six-month results showed a pretax loss of £1.1m and the directors said yesterday that trading conditions remained difficult.

Transparent Paper

In spite of a small rise in turnover, from £18.04m to £18.63m, Transparent Paper slumped into a pretax loss of £956,000 in the half-year to October 3, compared with a pretax profit of £141,000 last time. For the whole of 1980-81, the group made a pretax profit of £146,000.

Amos Hinton jumps

In the 28 weeks to September 18, pretax profits of Amos Hinton and Sons climbed to

General Tire

Dr H. Khaman, the chairman of General Tire and Rubber (South Africa), has written to the shareholders of Hallite Holdings to say that the offer of 200p a share is final and will be paid in cash. He said the firm's forecast profits of not less than £850,000 for 1981-82 are substantially below those achieved in 1978 (when the firm's profits reached a peak of 185p) and that the firm's cash offer of 200p is generous.

Business appointments

Dr Jack Birks to head Charterhouse Petroleum

Dr Jack Birks is to become chairman of Charterhouse Petroleum when he retires as a managing director of British Petroleum next year. He will succeed Mr Malcolm Wells, who will be retiring from the board.

Mr Oliver Stocken, an executive director of Barclays Merchant Bank, is being succeeded by Mr Richard Searby as chairman of News Corporation. Mr H. M. Rich becomes deputy chairman, Sir James Crutcher and Mr B. Matthews have become directors.

Mr Norman Leyland, director of Business College, Oxford has joined the board of Montagu Boston Investment Trust.

Miss Sonia Rabin, director for smaller firms at the Confederation of British Industry, is to serve as a member of the Manpower Services Commission. She replaces Mr Michael Bury, the

CBT's director of education, training and technology. Miss Elton has been the CBT's director for Smaller Firms since March 1978. Before that she was deputy director of the Regional and Small Firms Department.

Mr Charles Spratt has become divisional managing director of the newly formed industries division of Rush & Tomkins Group. He will also be managing director of each of the divisional companies, Miss Denise Tomlinson becomes the industries division's director of technical services and remains a director of RWT (Water Engineering). RWT became an industries divisional company.

Miss Josephine E. Prevost, joint managing director of Chemical Bank, has been made a director of Chemical Bank International, the merchant banking arm of Chemical Bank. Mr Lawrence de V. Wrangham becomes an executive director and Mr Michael Cooper an assistant director of Chemical Bank International.

Mr Peter Tudball is now managing director of the Graig Shipping Company.

Mr F. R. Hall has become managing director of Zurich Life. Mr C. Redman general manager and actuary, and Mr B. Hopper assistant general manager.

NatWest Investment Accounts

NatWest announces that with effect from Friday November 27th, 1981 the rate applied to

SIX MONTH NOTICE INVESTMENT ACCOUNTS will be 14½ per annum.

THREE MONTH NOTICE INVESTMENT ACCOUNTS will be 14 per annum.

National Westminster Bank Limited

ALL MALT WHISKIES are good. A few, sublime. Among these, there is some gentlemanly jostling for pride of place.

The Old Contenders

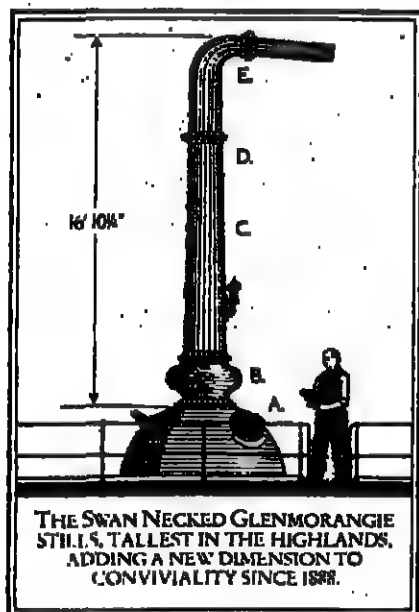
SOME POINT TO their product's mist-shrouded history; some to their peat and their barley; others yet to the chilly waters of the burn that feeds the distillery; or to the length of time the finished liquor matures and burgeons in its oaken bed.

Primus inter pares

ONLY ONE, HOWEVER, stands literally head and shoulders above the rest.

ITS NAME IS GLENMORANGIE, a saffron-gold malt of the most singular sweet-temper and purity.

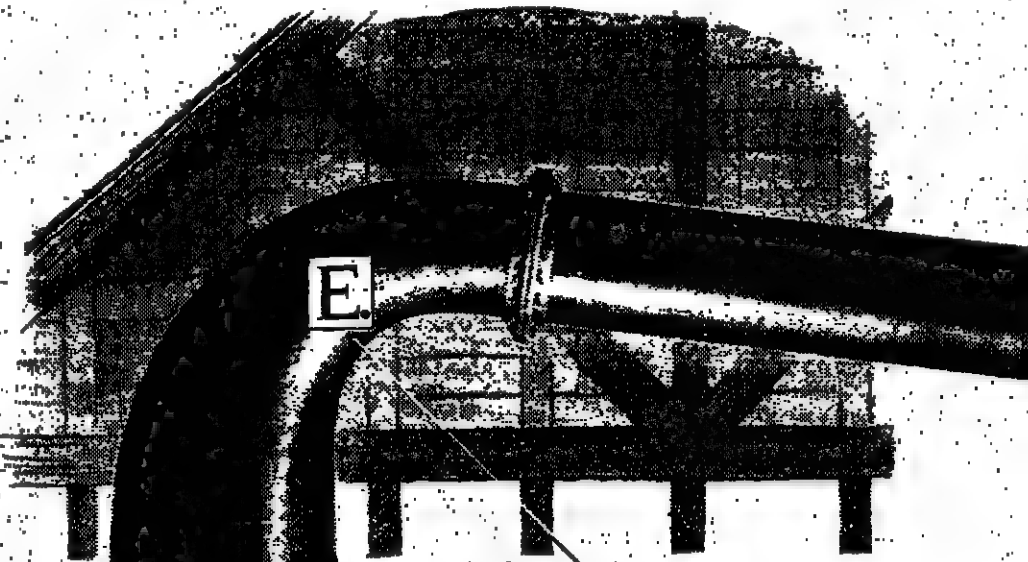
AT THIS POINT, most other Highland malt stills call it a day. But callow elements can still be ascending.



THE SWAN NECKED GLENMORANGIE STILL, TALLEST IN THE HIGHLANDS, ADDING A NEW DIMENSION TO CONVIVIALITY SINCE 1888.

NOTE THE BULGE in the neck just above the main body of the still. It catches the crasser essences and returns them to the boiling.

THE HEART of the whisky-making process, the still itself, where the cherished ingredients seethe and jostle in anticipation of imminent lift-off.



16 FEET 10 1/4 INCHES. The loftiest point in the chosen vapours ascent. From here, the way is smooth.

EVEN THE HARDEST galewhiskers start dropping back at this stage.

Aswan among the onions

GLENMORANGIE'S VIRTUE, while deriving in part from hallowed spring water and time-honoured rituals as impressive as any of its rivals, stems most significantly from an idiosyncrasy of its stills which (though conventionally onion-shaped at the base) possess necks so tall that they make other Highland stills look almost dwarfish.

THIS IS NOT for the sake of mere elegance; it has a higher purpose.

The height of contentment

THE TALLER THE NECK of the still, the less can the heavier elements and grosser oils climb to mingle with the purer vapours that ascend to the top.

THE RESULT (after ten years' slumber in oaken casks) is a single malt whisky from which initiates obstinately refuse to be weaned, and to which newcomers vow dedication from the first uplifting bibble.



A little nearer heaven than other Malt Whiskies.

GLENMORANGIE

The Glenmorangie Distillery Company, Ltd., Ross-shire, Established 1843.

MARKET REPORTS

Veba down 19.5 pc for nine months

Net earnings of Veba, the energy and chemical group and West Germany's largest company, in terms of sales, declined by 19.5 per cent to a preliminary DM214m (249.8m) in the first three-quarters of 1981.

Veba reported that the lower profit came despite a 21.6 per cent rise in the group's external turnover to DM369.9m in the same nine-month span. The company said that price

International

risers accounted for a substantial portion of the increase in overall sales.

Income was under pressure so far this year, the group said, but the equally troublesome increases in material and energy costs since January abated near the end of the third quarter.

Mannesmann ahead

Mannesmann, the West German steel, pipe, and heavy industrial group, reports that its net earnings in the first nine months of 1981 improved on last year's but did not give precise figures.

Its pipemaking operations and trading unit made significant improvements, while earnings of the group's Brazilian subsidiaries and the industrial installations division were unchanged.

Brown Boveri

Swiss firm Brown Boveri, chairman of Brown Boveri, the Swiss industrial and power equipment group, said yesterday it remained too early to forecast the 1981 dividend. The company was facing extraordinary depreciation on this year's business, he said, but the extent was not yet known.

Martin-Black

Martin-Black, which is based in Conventry, England, has agreed, subject to shareholder approval, to sell its Canadian offshoot, Martin-Black Inc., to Wire Ropes Industries, a Canadian company owned by Noranda Mines. M-B Inc.

Stock markets

Strong rally after cut in US prime rates

Interest rates remained the focal point of activity in the market yesterday with news of the latest reduction in US prime rates resulting in a strong rally after hours.

Earlier, prices had continued to drift through lack of interest in the market, but news of the latest reduction in US prime rates, concentrated on specialist situations. Further losses were quickly apparent in gilt as the tight conditions in the money market, which are preventing any testing of domestic rates, continued to hold. The announcement last week of three mini tapers totalling 2750m was also a factor as investors decided to take profits.

So by midday long were displaying falls of up to 1/2 and short up to 1/2. The news of a 1/2 per cent reduction in prime rates to 15 1/2 per cent and the subsequent rally in the bond market saw a smart about-face. Longs recovered to close 1/2 up on the day with shorts a similar amount up in this trade.

Equities followed suit after a fairly mundane morning with interest concentrated on bid situations. But the news from New York saw the FT index climb 2 1/2 points to 320.4 after being 5 1/2 down at 11 am.

Leading industrials again presented a mixed picture. Rover maintained its strong after-hours rally from Monday night by rising a further 3/4 to 208 1/2, making a 4 1/2 rise in two

days on speculative interest. Becaam was up 1/2 to 225 1/2, while Lucas Industries rose 3/4 to 21 1/2 after a small loss of 100,000 shares changed hands at the market level.

Hanson Trust surprised most of the market by extending its offer for Becaam by three weeks to December 14. This move is designed to leave most of its options open until Hanson can assess the acceptances for the Thomas ILLING bid. At present Hanson holds 16.9 per cent of Becaam with a further 1.25 per cent guaranteed. Shares of Becaam slipped 1/2 to 129 1/2, after 126 1/2, with Hanson adding 2 1/2 to 278 1/2.

But Thomas ILLING, whose share offer runs out on December 10, slipped 1/2 to 135 1/2.

Brokers Cazenove were building 3 1/2 a share for 1.8m shares in Braham Miller in a routine raid on behalf of Bath & Portland. B & P currently holds 14.9 per cent of the equity in Braham Miller and this latest purchase extends its holdings to 29.9 per cent. Shares of B & P rose 3/4 to 98 1/2.

English China Clay rose 2 1/2 to 150 1/2, on hopes of a bid from its recent offer for Trow W. RTZ held steady at 44 1/2 after its recent offer for Trow W. Ward, 2 1/2 down at 188 1/2, while

Trowel Holdings 'B' in which Wards holds 42 per cent, rose 1 1/2 to 500 1/2 ahead of figures tomorrow.

NCC Energy rose 5 1/2 to 38 1/2 on the intervention of Australian Mr Alan Bond over the merger with Simplicity. The intervention was reported off on Energy Capital, boosting the shares 5 1/2 to 60 1/2.

Geers Gross celebrated a £2m contract from BP with a 10 1/2 rise at 118 1/2. European Ferries, awaiting the outcome of the Monopolies report in the cross Channel ferry operations, hardened 2 1/2 to 68 1/2.

Better than expected trading news lifted BPB Ltd 2 1/2 to 306 1/2. Century Oil, 3 1/2 to 87 1/2, and Anglo-Houston 3 1/2 to 249 1/2. Manfield Brewery 1 1/2 to 278 1/2. Still reflecting recent profits news, Vintea rose 4 1/2 to 188 1/2 and Centric 5 1/2 to 42 1/2.

Equity turnover on November 23 was £134.07m (13.72 bargains). Active stocks yesterday, according to the Exchange Telegraph, were: BPB Ltd, CE Heath, Braham Miller, Geers Gross, NCC Energy, BP, and British Aerospace.

Traded options: Of 1346 contracts, puts made up 387, interest was led by GEC on 236 and Shell on 118.

Traditionally, options are called in Royal Bank of Scotland on 20p, ICI on 6p and Comtech on 2p, while a put was arranged in Royal Bank of Scotland on 20p, ICI on 6p and Comtech on 2p, while a put was arranged in Royal Bank of Scotland on 20p, ICI on 6p and Comtech on 2p.

Latest results

Company	Sales	Profit	Earnings	Div	Pay	Year's
	£m	£m	per share	pence	pence	total
Baker & Dobson (I)	19.9 (17.4)	0.228 (0.14)	0.31 (0.15)	—	—	—
B & D Inds. (I)	20.2 (183)	29.2 (20.8)	20.8 (16.6)	4.5 (4)	22/1	22 (20)
Cambs & Co. (I)	—	0.3 (0.36)	—	3.7 (3.7)	21/2	5.7 (5.5)
Century Oil (I)	32.08 (24.8)	2.07 (1.55)	3.78 (5.46)	1.0 (0.8)	6/1	—
C. & M. (I)	51.0 (45.7)	7.4 (5.1)	3.6 (2.1)	3.6 (2.1)	12/4	—
Manfield Brewery (I)	26.9 (15.7)	4.04 (2.72)	—	3.5 (1.0)	5/1	—
Old Swan Hotel (I)	0.79 (0.68)	0.08 (0.08)	1.54 (1.53)	0.4 (0.4)	5/1	—
Stanfield Textile (I)	17.1 (15.7)	0.3 (0.25)	0.9 (0.9)	1.8 (1.6)	15/1	—
Rankine Horne (I)	1.573 (1.48)	45.3 (32.0)	11.7 (7.7)	2.3 (2.1)	20/1	3.4 (3.6)
Temperance Paper (I)	18.6 (18.04)	0.95 (0.14)	—	—	—	—
R. Kevin Watson (I)	3.01 (2.71)	0.21 (0.2)	—	—	—	—

Dividends in this table are shown net of tax on basis per share. Elsewhere in Business News dividends are shown on a gross basis. To establish gross multiply the net dividend by 1.428. Profits are shown pre-tax and earnings are net. * Second interim in lieu of final dividend; * Loss.

Commodities

Copper was steady, with a slight rise in the London market. The price of copper rose 1/2 to 110 1/2. The price of tin rose 1/2 to 110 1/2. The price of lead rose 1/2 to 110 1/2. The price of zinc rose 1/2 to 110 1/2. The price of nickel rose 1/2 to 110 1/2. The price of cobalt rose 1/2 to 110 1/2. The price of manganese rose 1/2 to 110 1/2. The price of iron ore rose 1/2 to 110 1/2. The price of steel rose 1/2 to 110 1/2. The price of aluminium rose 1/2 to 110 1/2. The price of magnesium rose 1/2 to 110 1/2. The price of titanium rose 1/2 to 110 1/2. The price of vanadium rose 1/2 to 110 1/2. The price of niobium rose 1/2 to 110 1/2. The price of tantalum rose 1/2 to 110 1/2. The price of tungsten rose 1/2 to 110 1/2. The price of molybdenum rose 1/2 to 110 1/2. The price of selenium rose 1/2 to 110 1/2. The price of tellurium rose 1/2 to 110 1/2. The price of bismuth rose 1/2 to 110 1/2. The price of antimony rose 1/2 to 110 1/2. The price of arsenic rose 1/2 to 110 1/2. The price of phosphorus rose 1/2 to 110 1/2. The price of sulfur rose 1/2 to 110 1/2. The price of carbon rose 1/2 to 110 1/2. The price of graphite rose 1/2 to 110 1/2. The price of silicon rose 1/2 to 110 1/2. The price of boron rose 1/2 to 110 1/2. The price of fluorine rose 1/2 to 110 1/2. The price of chlorine rose 1/2 to 110 1/2. The price of bromine rose 1/2 to 110 1/2. The price of iodine rose 1/2 to 110 1/2. The price of platinum rose 1/2 to 110 1/2. The price of palladium rose 1/2 to 110 1/2. The price of rhodium rose 1/2 to 110 1/2. The price of ruthenium rose 1/2 to 110 1/2. The price of rhenium rose 1/2 to 110 1/2. The price of osmium rose 1/2 to 110 1/2. The price of iridium rose 1/2 to 110 1/2. The price of gold rose 1/2 to 110 1/2. The price of silver rose 1/2 to 110 1/2. The price of copper rose 1/2 to 110 1/2. The price of tin rose 1/2 to 110 1/2. The price of lead rose 1/2 to 110 1/2. The price of zinc rose 1/2 to 110 1/2. The price of nickel rose 1/2 to 110 1/2. The price of cobalt rose 1/2 to 110 1/2. The price of manganese rose 1/2 to 110 1/2. The price of iron ore rose 1/2 to 110 1/2. The price of steel rose 1/2 to 110 1/2. The price of aluminium rose 1/2 to 110 1/2. The price of magnesium rose 1/2 to 110 1/2. The price of titanium rose 1/2 to 110 1/2. The price of vanadium rose 1/2 to 110 1/2. The price of niobium rose 1/2 to 110 1/2. The price of tantalum rose 1/2 to 110 1/2. The price of tungsten rose 1/2 to 110 1/2. The price of molybdenum rose 1/2 to 110 1/2. The price of selenium rose 1/2 to 110 1/2. The price of tellurium rose 1/2 to 110 1/2. The price of bismuth rose 1/2 to 110 1/2. The price of antimony rose 1/2 to 110 1/2. The price of arsenic rose 1/2 to 110 1/2. The price of phosphorus rose 1/2 to 110 1/2. The price of sulfur rose 1/2 to 110 1/2. The price of carbon rose 1/2 to 110 1/2. The price of graphite rose 1/2 to 110 1/2. The price of silicon rose 1/2 to 110 1/2. The price of boron rose 1/2 to 110 1/2. The price of fluorine rose 1/2 to 110 1/2. The price of chlorine rose 1/2 to 110 1/2. The price of bromine rose 1/2 to 110 1/2. The price of iodine rose 1/2 to 110 1/2. The price of platinum rose 1/2 to 110 1/2. The price of palladium rose 1/2 to 110 1/2. The price of rhodium rose 1/2 to 110 1/2. The price of ruthenium rose 1/2 to 110 1/2. The price of rhenium rose 1/2 to 110 1/2. The price of osmium rose 1/2 to 110 1/2. The price of iridium rose 1/2 to 110 1/2. The price of gold rose 1/2 to 110 1/2. The price of silver rose 1/2 to 110 1/2. The price of copper rose 1/2 to 110 1/2. The price of tin rose 1/2 to 110 1/2. The price of lead rose 1/2 to 110 1/2. The price of zinc rose 1/2 to 110 1/2. The price of nickel rose 1/2 to 110 1/2. The price of cobalt rose 1/2 to 110 1/2. The price of manganese rose 1/2 to 110 1/2. The price of iron ore rose 1/2 to 110 1/2. The price of steel rose 1/2 to 110 1/2. The price of aluminium rose 1/2 to 110 1/2. The price of magnesium rose 1/2 to 110 1/2. The price of titanium rose 1/2 to 110 1/2. The price of vanadium rose 1/2 to 110 1/2. The price of niobium rose 1/2 to 110 1/2. The price of tantalum rose 1/2 to 110 1/2. The price of tungsten rose 1/2 to 110 1/2. The price of molybdenum rose 1/2 to 110 1/2. The price of selenium rose 1/2 to 110 1/2. The price of tellurium rose 1/2 to 110 1/2. The price of bismuth rose 1/2 to 110 1/2. The price of antimony rose 1/2 to 110 1/2. The price of arsenic rose 1/2 to 110 1/2. The price of phosphorus rose 1/2 to 110 1/2. The price of sulfur rose 1/2 to 110 1/2. The price of carbon rose 1/2 to 110 1/2. The price of graphite rose 1/2 to 110 1/2. The price of silicon rose 1/2 to 110 1/2. The price of boron rose 1/2 to 110 1/2. The price of fluorine rose 1/2 to 110 1/2. The price of chlorine rose 1/2 to 110 1/2. The price of bromine rose 1/2 to 110 1/2. The price of iodine rose 1/2 to 110 1/2. The price of platinum rose 1/2 to 110 1/2. The price of palladium rose 1/2 to 110 1/2. The price of rhodium rose 1/2 to 110 1/2. The price of ruthenium rose 1/2 to 110 1/2. The price of rhenium rose 1/2 to 110 1/2. The price of osmium rose 1/2 to 110 1/2. The price of iridium rose 1/2 to 110 1/2. The price of gold rose 1/2 to 110 1/2. The price of silver rose 1/2 to 110 1/2. The price of copper rose 1/2 to 110 1/2. The price of tin rose 1/2 to 110 1/2. The price of lead rose 1/2 to 110 1/2. The price of zinc rose 1/2 to 110 1/2. The price of nickel rose 1/2 to 110 1/2. The price of cobalt rose 1/2 to 110 1/2. The price of manganese rose 1/2 to 110 1/2. The price of iron ore rose 1/2 to 110 1/2. The price of steel rose 1/2 to 110 1/2. The price of aluminium rose 1/2 to 110 1/2. The price of magnesium rose 1/2 to 110 1/2. The price of titanium rose 1/2 to 110 1/2. The price of vanadium rose 1/2 to 110 1/2. The price of niobium rose 1/2 to 110 1/2. The price of tantalum rose 1/2 to 110 1/2. The price of tungsten rose 1/2 to 110 1/2. The price of molybdenum rose 1/2 to 110 1/2. The price of selenium rose 1/2 to 110 1/2. The price of tellurium rose 1/2 to 110 1/2. The price of bismuth rose 1/2 to 110 1/2. The price of antimony rose 1/2 to 110 1/2. The price of arsenic rose 1/2 to 110 1/2. The price of phosphorus rose 1/2 to 110 1/2. The price of sulfur rose 1/2 to 110 1/2. The price of carbon rose 1/2 to 110 1/2. The price of graphite rose 1/2 to 110 1/2. The price of silicon rose 1/2 to 110 1/2. The price of boron rose 1/2 to 110 1/2. The price of fluorine rose 1/2 to 110 1/2. The price of chlorine rose 1/2 to 110 1/2. The price of bromine rose 1/2 to 110 1/2. The price of iodine rose 1/2 to 110 1/2. The price of platinum rose 1/2 to 110 1/2. The price of palladium rose 1/2 to 110 1/2. The price of rhodium rose 1/2 to 110 1/2. The price of ruthenium rose 1/2 to 110 1/2. The price of rhenium rose 1/2 to 110 1/2. The price of osmium rose 1/2 to 110 1/2. The price of iridium rose 1/2 to 110 1/2. The price of gold rose 1/2 to 110 1/2. The price of silver rose 1/2 to 110 1/2. The price of copper rose 1/2 to 110 1/2. The price of tin rose 1/2 to 110 1/2. The price of lead rose 1/2 to 110 1/2. The price of zinc rose 1/2 to 110 1/2. The price of nickel rose 1/2 to 110 1/2. The price of cobalt rose 1/2 to 110 1/2. The price of manganese rose 1/2 to 110 1/2. The price of iron ore rose 1/2 to 110 1/2. The price of steel rose 1/2 to 110 1/2. The price of aluminium rose 1/2 to 110 1/2. The price of magnesium rose 1/2 to 110 1/2. The price of titanium rose 1/2 to 110 1/2. The price of vanadium rose 1/2 to 110 1/2. The price of niobium rose 1/2 to 110 1/2. The price of tantalum rose 1/2 to 110 1/2. The price of tungsten rose 1/2 to 110 1/2. The price of molybdenum rose 1/2 to 110 1/2. The price of selenium rose 1/2 to 110 1/2. The price of tellurium rose 1/2 to 110 1/2. The price of bismuth rose 1/2 to 110 1/2. The price of antimony rose 1/2 to 110 1/2. The price of arsenic rose 1/2 to 110 1/2. The price of phosphorus rose 1/2 to 110 1/2. The price of sulfur rose 1/2 to 110 1/2. The price of carbon rose 1/2 to 110 1/2. The price of graphite rose 1/2 to 110 1/2. The price of silicon rose 1/2 to 110 1/2. The price of boron rose 1/2 to 110 1/2. The price of fluorine rose 1/2 to 110 1/2. The price of chlorine rose 1/2 to 110 1/2. The price of bromine rose 1/2 to 110 1/2. The price of iodine rose 1/2 to 110 1/2. The price of platinum rose 1/2 to 110 1/2. The price of palladium rose 1/2 to 110 1/2. The price of rhodium rose 1/2 to 110 1/2. The price of ruthenium rose 1/2 to 110 1/2. The price of rhenium rose 1/2 to 110 1/2. The price of osmium rose 1/2 to 110 1/2. The price of iridium rose 1/2 to 110 1/2. The price of gold rose 1/2 to 110 1/2. The price of silver rose 1/2 to 110 1/2. The price of copper rose 1/2 to 110 1/2. The price of tin rose 1/2 to 110 1/2. The price of lead rose 1/2 to 110 1/2. The price of zinc rose 1/2 to 110 1/2. The price of nickel rose 1/2 to 110 1/2. The price of cobalt rose 1/2 to 110 1/2. The price of manganese rose 1/2 to 110 1/2. The price of iron ore rose 1/2 to 110 1/2. The price of steel rose 1/2 to 110 1/2. The price of aluminium rose 1/2 to 110 1/2. The price of magnesium rose 1/2 to 110 1/2. The price of titanium rose 1/2 to 110 1/2. The price of vanadium rose 1/2 to 110 1/2. The price of niobium rose 1/2 to 110 1/2. The price of tantalum rose 1/2 to 110 1/2. The price of tungsten rose 1/2 to 110 1/2. The price of molybdenum rose 1/2 to 110 1/2. The price of selenium rose 1/2 to 110 1/2. The price of tellurium rose 1/2 to 110 1/2. The price of bismuth rose 1/2 to 110 1/2. The price of antimony rose 1/2 to 110 1/2. The price of arsenic rose 1/2 to 110 1/2. The price of phosphorus rose 1/2 to 110 1/2. The price of sulfur rose 1/2 to 110 1/2. The price of carbon rose 1/2 to 110 1/2. The price of graphite rose 1/2 to 110 1/2. The price of silicon rose 1/2 to 110 1/2. The price of boron rose 1/2 to 110 1/2. The price of fluorine rose 1/2 to 110 1/2. The price of chlorine rose 1/2 to 110 1/2. The price of bromine rose 1/2 to 110 1/2. The price of iodine rose 1/2 to 110 1/2. The price of platinum rose 1/2 to 110 1/2. The price of palladium rose 1/2 to 110 1/2. The price of rhodium rose 1/2 to 110 1/2. The price of ruthenium rose 1/2 to 110 1/2. The price of rhenium rose 1/2 to 110 1/2. The price of osmium rose 1/2 to 110 1/2. The price of iridium rose 1/2 to 110 1/2. The price of gold rose 1/2 to 110 1/2. The price of silver rose 1/2 to 110 1/2. The price of copper rose 1/2 to 110 1/2. The price of tin rose 1/2 to 110 1/2. The price of lead rose 1/2 to 110 1/2. The price of zinc rose 1/2 to 110 1/2. The price of nickel rose 1/2 to 110 1/2. The price of cobalt rose 1/2 to 110 1/2. The price of manganese rose 1/2 to 110 1/2. The price of iron ore rose 1/2 to 110 1/2. The price of steel rose 1/2 to 110 1/2. The price of aluminium rose 1/2 to 110 1/2. The price of magnesium rose 1/2 to 110 1/2. The price of titanium rose 1/2 to 110 1/2. The price of vanadium rose 1/2 to 110 1/2. The price of niobium rose 1/2 to 110 1/2. The price of tantalum rose 1/2 to 110 1/2. The price of tungsten rose 1/2 to 110 1/2. The price of molybdenum rose 1/2 to 110 1/2. The price of selenium rose 1/2 to 110 1/2. The price of tellurium rose 1/2 to 110 1/2. The price of bismuth rose 1/2 to 110 1/2. The price of antimony rose 1/2 to 110 1/2. The price of arsenic rose 1/2 to 110 1/2. The price of phosphorus rose 1/2 to 110 1/2. The price of sulfur rose 1/2 to 110 1/2. The price of carbon rose 1/2 to 110 1/2. The price of graphite rose 1/2 to 110 1/2. The price of silicon rose 1/2 to 110 1/2. The price of boron rose 1/2 to 110 1/2. The price of fluorine rose 1/2 to 110 1/2. The price of chlorine rose 1/2 to 110 1/2. The price of bromine rose 1/2 to 110 1/2. The price of iodine rose 1/2 to 110 1/2. The price of platinum rose 1/2 to 110 1/2. The price of palladium rose 1/2 to 110 1/2. The price of rhodium rose 1/2 to 110 1/2. The price of ruthenium rose 1/2 to 110 1/2. The price of rhenium rose 1/2 to 110 1/2. The price of osmium rose 1/2 to 110 1/2. The price of iridium rose 1/2 to 110 1/2. The price of gold rose 1/2 to 110 1/2. The price of silver rose 1/2 to 110 1/2. The price of copper rose 1/2 to 110 1/2. The price of tin rose 1/2 to 110 1/2. The price of lead rose 1/2 to 110 1/2. The price of zinc rose 1/2 to 110 1/2. The price of nickel rose 1/2 to 110 1/2. The price of cobalt rose 1/2 to 110 1/2. The price of manganese rose 1/2 to 110 1/2. The price of iron ore rose 1/2 to 110 1/2. The price of steel rose 1/2 to 110 1/2. The price of aluminium rose 1/2 to 110 1/2. The price of magnesium rose 1/2 to 110 1/2. The price of titanium rose 1/2 to 110 1/2. The price of vanadium rose 1/2 to 110 1/2. The price of niobium rose 1/2 to 110 1/2. The price of tantalum rose 1/2 to 110 1/2. The price of tungsten rose 1/2 to 110 1/2. The price of molybdenum rose 1/2 to 110 1/2. The price of selenium rose 1/2 to 110 1/2. The price of tellurium rose 1/2 to 110 1/2. The price of bismuth rose 1/2 to 110 1/2. The price of antimony rose 1/2 to 110 1/2. The price of arsenic rose 1/2 to 110 1/2. The price of phosphorus rose 1/2 to 110 1/2. The price of sulfur rose 1/2 to 110 1/2. The price of carbon rose 1/2 to 110 1/2. The price of graphite rose 1/2 to 110 1/2. The price of silicon rose 1/2 to 110 1/2. The price of boron rose 1/2 to 110 1/2. The price of fluorine rose 1/2 to 110 1/2. The price of chlorine rose 1/2 to 110 1/2. The price of bromine rose 1/2 to 110 1/2. The price of iodine rose 1/2 to 110 1/2. The price of platinum rose 1/2 to 110 1/2. The price of palladium rose 1/2 to 110 1/2. The price of rhodium rose 1/2 to 110 1/2. The price of ruthenium rose 1/2 to 110 1/2. The price of rhenium rose 1/2 to 110 1/2. The price of osmium rose 1/2 to 110 1/2. The price of iridium rose 1/2 to 110 1/2. The price of gold rose 1/2 to 110 1/2. The price of silver rose 1/2 to 110 1/2. The price of copper rose 1/2 to 110 1/2. The price of tin rose 1/2 to 110 1/2. The price of lead rose 1/2 to 110 1/2. The price of zinc rose 1/2 to 110 1/2. The price of nickel rose 1/2 to 110 1/2. The price of cobalt rose 1/2 to 110 1/2. The price of manganese rose 1/2 to 110 1/2. The price of iron ore rose 1/2 to 110 1/2. The price of steel rose 1/2 to 110 1/2. The price of aluminium rose 1/2 to 110 1/2. The price of magnesium rose 1/2 to 110 1/2. The price of titanium rose 1/2 to 110 1/2. The price of vanadium rose 1/2 to 110 1/2. The price of niobium rose 1/2 to 110 1/2. The price of tantalum rose 1/2 to 110 1/2. The price of tungsten rose 1/2 to 110 1/2. The price of molybdenum rose 1/2 to 110 1/2. The price of selenium rose 1/2 to 110 1/2. The price of tellurium rose 1/2 to 110 1/2. The price of bismuth rose 1/2 to 110 1/2. The price of antimony rose 1/2 to 110 1/2. The price of arsenic rose 1/2 to 110 1/2. The price of phosphorus rose 1/2 to 110 1/2. The price of sulfur rose 1/2 to 110 1/2. The price of carbon rose 1/2 to 110 1/2. The price of graphite rose 1/2 to 110 1/2. The price of silicon rose 1/2 to 110 1/2. The price of boron rose 1/2 to 110 1/2. The price of fluorine rose 1/2 to 110 1/2. The price of chlorine rose 1/2 to 110 1/2. The price of bromine rose 1/2 to 110 1/2. The price of iodine rose 1/2 to 110 1/2. The price of platinum rose 1/2 to 110 1/2. The price of palladium rose 1/2 to 110 1/2. The price of rhodium rose 1/2 to 110 1/2. The price of ruthenium rose 1/2 to 110 1/2. The price of rhenium rose 1/2 to 110 1/2. The price of osmium rose 1/2 to 110 1/2. The price of iridium rose 1/2 to 110 1/2. The price of gold rose 1/2 to 110 1/2. The price of silver rose 1/2 to 110 1/2. The price of copper rose 1/2 to 110 1/2. The price of tin rose 1/2 to 110 1/2. The price of lead rose 1/2 to 110 1/2. The price of zinc rose 1/2 to 110 1/2. The price of nickel rose 1/2 to 110 1/2. The price of cobalt rose 1/2 to 110 1/2. The price of manganese rose 1/2 to 110 1/2. The price of iron ore rose 1/2 to 110 1/2. The price of steel rose 1/2 to 110 1/2. The price of aluminium rose 1/2 to 110 1/2. The price of magnesium rose 1/2 to 110 1/2. The price of titanium rose 1/2 to 110 1/2. The price of vanadium rose 1/2 to 110 1/2. The price of niobium rose 1/2 to 110 1/2. The price of tantalum rose 1/2 to 110 1/2. The price of tungsten rose 1/2 to 110 1/2. The price of molybdenum rose 1/2 to 110 1/2. The price of selenium rose 1/2 to 110 1/2. The price of tellurium rose 1/2 to 110 1/2. The price of bismuth rose 1/2 to 110 1/2. The price of antimony rose 1/2 to 110 1/2. The price of arsenic rose 1/2 to 110 1/2. The price of phosphorus rose 1/2 to 110 1/2. The price of sulfur rose 1/2 to 110 1/2. The price of carbon rose 1/2 to 110 1/2. The price of graphite rose 1/2 to 110 1/2. The price of silicon rose 1/2 to 110 1/2. The price of boron rose 1/2 to 110 1/2. The price of fluorine rose 1/2 to 110 1/2. The price of chlorine rose 1/2 to 110 1/2. The price of bromine rose 1/2 to 110 1/2. The price of iodine rose 1/2 to 110 1/2. The price of platinum rose 1/2 to 110 1/2. The price of palladium rose 1/2 to 110 1/2. The price of rhodium rose 1/2 to 110 1/2. The price of ruthenium rose 1/2 to 110 1/2. The price of rhenium rose 1/2 to 110 1/2. The price of osmium rose 1/2 to 110 1/2. The price of iridium rose 1/2 to 110 1/2. The price of gold rose 1/2 to 110 1/2. The price of silver rose 1/2 to 110 1/2. The price of copper rose 1/2 to 110 1/2. The price of tin rose 1/2 to 110 1/2. The price of lead rose 1/2 to 110 1/2. The price of zinc rose 1/2 to 110 1/2. The price of nickel rose 1/2 to 110 1/2. The price of cobalt rose 1/2 to 110 1/2. The price of manganese rose 1/2 to 110 1/2. The price of iron ore rose 1/2 to 110 1/2. The price of steel rose 1/2 to 110 1/2. The price of aluminium rose 1/2 to 110 1/2. The price of magnesium rose 1/2 to 110 1/2. The price of titanium rose 1/2 to 110 1/2. The price of vanadium rose 1/2 to 110 1/2. The price of niobium rose 1/2 to 110 1/2. The price of tantalum rose 1/2 to 110 1/2. The price of tungsten rose 1/2 to 110 1/2. The

Robyn Hamilton
In an article concerning Aston Martin and Mureed Racing, Mr. Robyn Hamilton (November 20), Mr. Robyn Hamilton was wrongly referred to as the son of Mr. Duncan Hamilton, the former L. Mans winner. He is the son of Mr.

Cricket

England concentrate on experts at the limited-over game

Abraham, Nov. 24—Jack Richards and Geoff Cook, both able to score runs quickly, will be the main attractions in the first international appearance when England meet India in a 50 over game here tomorrow.

They are preferred to Chris Tavart and Bob Taylor, who are both expected to play in the first Test, beginning at Bombay on Friday.

The England captain, Keith Fletcher, also plans for a longer batting line-up with Canning brought in as a substitute for the spinner Embury. Also the more consistent Lever is given the vote over Dilley, who has had no-ball problems.

Tavart has scored 210 runs in four innings and was thought certain to play but Fletcher says: "I don't think he is in good enough form."

Instead of Tavart because it is a one-day game, I've spoken to Chris who is playing well at the moment in three-day games and we will leave him to concentrate on that job. It was a selectors' decision, but one that Chris agreed with."

Fletcher also stressed that Lever, a preferred to Dilley and Underwood, the spinners' role rather than Embury because of their greater experience of the limited-over game.

With Derek Underwood and John Lever it was a personal choice, Fletcher said. "I don't think I personally think Lever is one of the best limited over bowlers in the world and that says his edge."

He planted another visit to the doctor for a check-up on his injury.

Zaheer, whose stylish batting was badly injured by the Pakistanis in the first Test which they lost, often clutched his ribs while running between the wickets today.

But the injury did not appear to affect his stroke play. His 91 out of the 50 over game was an unbeaten 91 in the drawn match against the Capital Territory today.

Zaheer, who missed the first Test because of a groin injury, said: "I am hoping to be fit as I feel the team needs me. But I will not play if I am not 100 per cent as this would be unfair to the rest of the team."

He planted another visit to the doctor for a check-up on his injury.

Zaheer, whose stylish batting was badly injured by the Pakistanis in the first Test which they lost, often clutched his ribs while running between the wickets today.

But the injury did not appear to affect his stroke play. His 91 out of the 50 over game was an unbeaten 91 in the drawn match against the Capital Territory today.

Zaheer, who missed the first Test because of a groin injury, said: "I am hoping to be fit as I feel the team needs me. But I will not play if I am not 100 per cent as this would be unfair to the rest of the team."

He planted another visit to the doctor for a check-up on his injury.

Zaheer, whose stylish batting was badly injured by the Pakistanis in the first Test which they lost, often clutched his ribs while running between the wickets today.

But the injury did not appear to affect his stroke play. His 91 out of the 50 over game was an unbeaten 91 in the drawn match against the Capital Territory today.

Zaheer, who missed the first Test because of a groin injury, said: "I am hoping to be fit as I feel the team needs me. But I will not play if I am not 100 per cent as this would be unfair to the rest of the team."

He planted another visit to the doctor for a check-up on his injury.

Zaheer, whose stylish batting was badly injured by the Pakistanis in the first Test which they lost, often clutched his ribs while running between the wickets today.

But the injury did not appear to affect his stroke play. His 91 out of the 50 over game was an unbeaten 91 in the drawn match against the Capital Territory today.

Zaheer, who missed the first Test because of a groin injury, said: "I am hoping to be fit as I feel the team needs me. But I will not play if I am not 100 per cent as this would be unfair to the rest of the team."

He planted another visit to the doctor for a check-up on his injury.

Zaheer, whose stylish batting was badly injured by the Pakistanis in the first Test which they lost, often clutched his ribs while running between the wickets today.

The England captain added that Geoff would be called up to use his medium pace as a fifth bowler.

The England side was finalized after a visit to the Ahmedabad Stadium this morning. There they found a green pitch with some patches to assist their seam bowlers.

The only player to miss net practice this morning was Boycott who stayed in the hotel nursing a slight groin strain.

While the side were able to pick from a fully fit squad the Indians have problems and will not announce their final line-up before their arrival on Friday.

Sandeep Paul has pulled out with an ankle injury and Roger Binny, who played against England at Nagpur, has been called into the squad.

There is also a doubt about Kapil Dev's fitness. He is said to have a groin strain.

The England captain is happy with his line-up but his players are unhappy with the Indian cricket authorities who have refused to make concessions over the tour dates for the one-day international.

"It is the first occasion that the Indian board imposed a limited over match between two countries. But they have not been prepared to accept advice from the tourists despite their great experience of this type of cricket."

Three key issues divided the teams. The first was the match played over 50 overs and have struck to that demand.

The England wanted 45 overs to avoid a morning tea break affecting the wicket and poor light bringing a premature end to the game. It gets dark here about six in the evening.

Subba Row, the England manager, wanted fielding restrictions throughout each innings in line with the domestic Benson and Hedges Cup.

The Indians have insisted that fielding restrictions be limited to the first 15 overs with the umpires having a discretionary say on what constitutes the two necessary close fielders.

However, the England captain said the playing day is to be split into three two-hour periods but the game will now be played in two periods of three-and-a-half hours before and after lunch. Subba Row said: "We put our point of view forward to the Indian Board. But at the end of the day we are playing in India and we have to do as the board says."

Subba Row has been trying to reach a compromise since the tourists left Bombay for the countryside nearly two weeks ago. But the Indian board failed to meet the England demand.

It was only last night when the team arrived in this major Indian city that the Indian officials turned up at the England hotel to tell Subba Row there could be no alterations: "We are in a bind," he said. "We stand, so now we have just got to go out there and get on with it."

INDIA (from): S M Gavaskar (captain), K Srikkanth, D B Vengalkar, G R Viswanath, S M Patel, Kapil Dev, S Madan Lal, A K Dutt, S Chandra, S Shastri, Ramesh Singh, D R Doshi, Kirti Azad.

ENGLAND: G Boycott, C A Gooch, G Cook, G Gower, K W R Fletcher (captain), M W Gatting, I T Bortham, C J Richards, D E Underwood, R G Willis.

England's 49 in 47 minutes. The home team declared at 200 for seven in reply to the Pakistanis' first innings score of 200 for six declared.

McBoon, today, the middle order batsman, today, passed a fitness test and keeps his place in the Australian side.

He was unavailable for Australia's first two world series matches because of a stress fracture in the back.

McBoon, today, the middle order batsman, today, passed a fitness test and keeps his place in the Australian side.

He was unavailable for Australia's first two world series matches because of a stress fracture in the back.

McBoon, today, the middle order batsman, today, passed a fitness test and keeps his place in the Australian side.

He was unavailable for Australia's first two world series matches because of a stress fracture in the back.

McBoon, today, the middle order batsman, today, passed a fitness test and keeps his place in the Australian side.

He was unavailable for Australia's first two world series matches because of a stress fracture in the back.

McBoon, today, the middle order batsman, today, passed a fitness test and keeps his place in the Australian side.

Subba Row, the England manager, wanted fielding restrictions throughout each innings in line with the domestic Benson and Hedges Cup.

The Indians have insisted that fielding restrictions be limited to the first 15 overs with the umpires having a discretionary say on what constitutes the two necessary close fielders.

However, the England captain said the playing day is to be split into three two-hour periods but the game will now be played in two periods of three-and-a-half hours before and after lunch. Subba Row said: "We put our point of view forward to the Indian Board. But at the end of the day we are playing in India and we have to do as the board says."

Subba Row has been trying to reach a compromise since the tourists left Bombay for the countryside nearly two weeks ago. But the Indian board failed to meet the England demand.

It was only last night when the team arrived in this major Indian city that the Indian officials turned up at the England hotel to tell Subba Row there could be no alterations: "We are in a bind," he said. "We stand, so now we have just got to go out there and get on with it."

INDIA (from): S M Gavaskar (captain), K Srikkanth, D B Vengalkar, G R Viswanath, S M Patel, Kapil Dev, S Madan Lal, A K Dutt, S Chandra, S Shastri, Ramesh Singh, D R Doshi, Kirti Azad.

ENGLAND: G Boycott, C A Gooch, G Cook, G Gower, K W R Fletcher (captain), M W Gatting, I T Bortham, C J Richards, D E Underwood, R G Willis.

England's 49 in 47 minutes. The home team declared at 200 for seven in reply to the Pakistanis' first innings score of 200 for six declared.

McBoon, today, the middle order batsman, today, passed a fitness test and keeps his place in the Australian side.

He was unavailable for Australia's first two world series matches because of a stress fracture in the back.

McBoon, today, the middle order batsman, today, passed a fitness test and keeps his place in the Australian side.

He was unavailable for Australia's first two world series matches because of a stress fracture in the back.

McBoon, today, the middle order batsman, today, passed a fitness test and keeps his place in the Australian side.

He was unavailable for Australia's first two world series matches because of a stress fracture in the back.

McBoon, today, the middle order batsman, today, passed a fitness test and keeps his place in the Australian side.

He was unavailable for Australia's first two world series matches because of a stress fracture in the back.

McBoon, today, the middle order batsman, today, passed a fitness test and keeps his place in the Australian side.

He was unavailable for Australia's first two world series matches because of a stress fracture in the back.

McBoon, today, the middle order batsman, today, passed a fitness test and keeps his place in the Australian side.

He was unavailable for Australia's first two world series matches because of a stress fracture in the back.

McBoon, today, the middle order batsman, today, passed a fitness test and keeps his place in the Australian side.

He was unavailable for Australia's first two world series matches because of a stress fracture in the back.

McBoon, today, the middle order batsman, today, passed a fitness test and keeps his place in the Australian side.

He was unavailable for Australia's first two world series matches because of a stress fracture in the back.

McBoon, today, the middle order batsman, today, passed a fitness test and keeps his place in the Australian side.

He was unavailable for Australia's first two world series matches because of a stress fracture in the back.

McBoon, today, the middle order batsman, today, passed a fitness test and keeps his place in the Australian side.

Laird is master of West Indies

Sydney, Nov. 24—Bruce Laird, the Australian opener, hit 117 not out as the West Indies were beaten in the World Series Cup here today.

Laird inspired a fine recovery which helped Australia to a seven-wicket win with two overs to spare at 237 for three after the first 15 overs with the umpires having a discretionary say on what constitutes the two necessary close fielders.

However, the England captain said the playing day is to be split into three two-hour periods but the game will now be played in two periods of three-and-a-half hours before and after lunch. Subba Row said: "We put our point of view forward to the Indian Board. But at the end of the day we are playing in India and we have to do as the board says."

Subba Row has been trying to reach a compromise since the tourists left Bombay for the countryside nearly two weeks ago. But the Indian board failed to meet the England demand.

It was only last night when the team arrived in this major Indian city that the Indian officials turned up at the England hotel to tell Subba Row there could be no alterations: "We are in a bind," he said. "We stand, so now we have just got to go out there and get on with it."

INDIA (from): S M Gavaskar (captain), K Srikkanth, D B Vengalkar, G R Viswanath, S M Patel, Kapil Dev, S Madan Lal, A K Dutt, S Chandra, S Shastri, Ramesh Singh, D R Doshi, Kirti Azad.

ENGLAND: G Boycott, C A Gooch, G Cook, G Gower, K W R Fletcher (captain), M W Gatting, I T Bortham, C J Richards, D E Underwood, R G Willis.

England's 49 in 47 minutes. The home team declared at 200 for seven in reply to the Pakistanis' first innings score of 200 for six declared.

McBoon, today, the middle order batsman, today, passed a fitness test and keeps his place in the Australian side.

He was unavailable for Australia's first two world series matches because of a stress fracture in the back.

McBoon, today, the middle order batsman, today, passed a fitness test and keeps his place in the Australian side.

He was unavailable for Australia's first two world series matches because of a stress fracture in the back.

McBoon, today, the middle order batsman, today, passed a fitness test and keeps his place in the Australian side.

He was unavailable for Australia's first two world series matches because of a stress fracture in the back.

McBoon, today, the middle order batsman, today, passed a fitness test and keeps his place in the Australian side.

He was unavailable for Australia's first two world series matches because of a stress fracture in the back.

McBoon, today, the middle order batsman, today, passed a fitness test and keeps his place in the Australian side.

He was unavailable for Australia's first two world series matches because of a stress fracture in the back.

McBoon, today, the middle order batsman, today, passed a fitness test and keeps his place in the Australian side.

He was unavailable for Australia's first two world series matches because of a stress fracture in the back.

McBoon, today, the middle order batsman, today, passed a fitness test and keeps his place in the Australian side.

He was unavailable for Australia's first two world series matches because of a stress fracture in the back.

McBoon, today, the middle order batsman, today, passed a fitness test and keeps his place in the Australian side.

He was unavailable for Australia's first two world series matches because of a stress fracture in the back.

McBoon, today, the middle order batsman, today, passed a fitness test and keeps his place in the Australian side.

He was unavailable for Australia's first two world series matches because of a stress fracture in the back.

McBoon, today, the middle order batsman, today, passed a fitness test and keeps his place in the Australian side.

Night Nurse to give Silver Buck a dose of his own medicine at last

By Michael Seely
Night Nurse can beat his old rival, Silver Buck, for the first time at Haydock Park in the Edward Hamner Memorial steeplechase this afternoon. The dual champion hurdler finished 10 lengths in front of Silver Buck when they were second and third in the Little Owl in the St. Leger Gold Cup last March.

However, at his peak Silver Buck is virtually unbeatable over jumps and has won 10 of his 11 races. Night Nurse has won 10 of his 11 races. Night Nurse has won 10 of his 11 races.

However, at his peak Silver Buck is virtually unbeatable over jumps and has won 10 of his 11 races. Night Nurse has won 10 of his 11 races.

However, at his peak Silver Buck is virtually unbeatable over jumps and has won 10 of his 11 races. Night Nurse has won 10 of his 11 races.

However, at his peak Silver Buck is virtually unbeatable over jumps and has won 10 of his 11 races. Night Nurse has won 10 of his 11 races.

However, at his peak Silver Buck is virtually unbeatable over jumps and has won 10 of his 11 races. Night Nurse has won 10 of his 11 races.

However, at his peak Silver Buck is virtually unbeatable over jumps and has won 10 of his 11 races. Night Nurse has won 10 of his 11 races.

However, at his peak Silver Buck is virtually unbeatable over jumps and has won 10 of his 11 races. Night Nurse has won 10 of his 11 races.

However, at his peak Silver Buck is virtually unbeatable over jumps and has won 10 of his 11 races. Night Nurse has won 10 of his 11 races.

However, at his peak Silver Buck is virtually unbeatable over jumps and has won 10 of his 11 races. Night Nurse has won 10 of his 11 races.

However, at his peak Silver Buck is virtually unbeatable over jumps and has won 10 of his 11 races. Night Nurse has won 10 of his 11 races.

However, at his peak Silver Buck is virtually unbeatable over jumps and has won 10 of his 11 races. Night Nurse has won 10 of his 11 races.

However, at his peak Silver Buck is virtually unbeatable over jumps and has won 10 of his 11 races. Night Nurse has won 10 of his 11 races.

However, at his peak Silver Buck is virtually unbeatable over jumps and has won 10 of his 11 races. Night Nurse has won 10 of his 11 races.

However, at his peak Silver Buck is virtually unbeatable over jumps and has won 10 of his 11 races. Night Nurse has won 10 of his 11 races.

However, at his peak Silver Buck is virtually unbeatable over jumps and has won 10 of his 11 races. Night Nurse has won 10 of his 11 races.

However, at his peak Silver Buck is virtually unbeatable over jumps and has won 10 of his 11 races. Night Nurse has won 10 of his 11 races.

However, at his peak Silver Buck is virtually unbeatable over jumps and has won 10 of his 11 races. Night Nurse has won 10 of his 11 races.

However, at his peak Silver Buck is virtually unbeatable over jumps and has won 10 of his 11 races. Night Nurse has won 10 of his 11 races.

However, at his peak Silver Buck is virtually unbeatable over jumps and has won 10 of his 11 races. Night Nurse has won 10 of his 11 races.

However, at his peak Silver Buck is virtually unbeatable over jumps and has won 10 of his 11 races. Night Nurse has won 10 of his 11 races.

However, at his peak Silver Buck is virtually unbeatable over jumps and has won 10 of his 11 races. Night Nurse has won 10 of his 11 races.

However, at his peak Silver Buck is virtually unbeatable over jumps and has won 10 of his 11 races. Night Nurse has won 10 of his 11 races.

However, at his peak Silver Buck is virtually unbeatable over jumps and has won 10 of his 11 races. Night Nurse has won 10 of his 11 races.

However, at his peak Silver Buck is virtually unbeatable over jumps and has won 10 of his 11 races. Night Nurse has won 10 of his 11 races.

However, at his peak Silver Buck is virtually unbeatable over jumps and has won 10 of his 11 races. Night Nurse has won 10 of his 11 races.

However, at his peak Silver Buck is virtually unbeatable over jumps and has won 10 of his 11 races. Night Nurse has won 10 of his 11 races.

New owner for Sweet Mimosa

A date with the first-season stallion Kings Lake at the Coolmore Stud in Ireland awaits Sweet Mimosa, a 10-year-old, bay mare, who was bought by Mr. J. J. Moore, a businessman, 12,000 guineas at the Goffs November sales in the Kildare yesterday.

The 10-year-old, bay mare, who was bought by Mr. J. J. Moore, a businessman, 12,000 guineas at the Goffs November sales in the Kildare yesterday.

The 10-year-old, bay mare, who was bought by Mr. J. J. Moore, a businessman, 12,000 guineas at the Goffs November sales in the Kildare yesterday.

The 10-year-old, bay mare, who was bought by Mr. J. J. Moore, a businessman, 12,000 guineas at the Goffs November sales in the Kildare yesterday.

The 10-year-old, bay mare, who was bought by Mr. J. J. Moore, a businessman, 12,000 guineas at the Goffs November sales in the Kildare yesterday.

The 10-year-old, bay mare, who was bought by Mr. J. J. Moore, a businessman, 12,000 guineas at the Goffs November sales in the Kildare yesterday.

The 10-year-old, bay mare, who was bought by Mr. J. J. Moore, a businessman, 12,000 guineas at the Goffs November sales in the Kildare yesterday.

The 10-year-old, bay mare, who was bought by Mr. J. J. Moore, a businessman, 12,000 guineas at the Goffs November sales in the Kildare yesterday.

The 10-year-old, bay mare, who was bought by Mr. J. J. Moore, a businessman, 12,000 guineas at the Goffs November sales in the Kildare yesterday.

The 10-year-old, bay mare, who was bought by Mr. J. J. Moore, a businessman, 12,000 guineas at the Goffs November sales in the Kildare yesterday.

The 10-year-old, bay mare, who was bought by Mr. J. J. Moore, a businessman, 12,000 guineas at the Goffs November sales in the Kildare yesterday.

The 10-year-old, bay mare, who was bought by Mr. J. J. Moore, a businessman, 12,000 guineas at the Goffs November sales in the Kildare yesterday.

The 10-year-old, bay mare, who was bought by Mr. J. J. Moore, a businessman, 12,000 guineas at the Goffs November sales in the Kildare yesterday.

The 10-year-old, bay mare, who was bought by Mr. J. J. Moore, a businessman, 12,000 guineas at the Goffs November sales in the Kildare yesterday.

The 10-year-old, bay mare, who was bought by Mr. J. J. Moore, a businessman, 12,000 guineas at the Goffs November sales in the Kildare yesterday.

The 10-year-old, bay mare, who was bought by Mr. J. J. Moore, a businessman, 12,000 guineas at the Goffs November sales in the Kildare yesterday.

The 10-year-old, bay mare, who was bought by Mr. J. J. Moore, a businessman, 12,000 guineas at the Goffs November sales in the Kildare yesterday.

The 10-year-old, bay mare, who was bought by Mr. J. J. Moore, a businessman, 12,000 guineas at the Goffs November sales in the Kildare yesterday.

The 10-year-old, bay mare, who was bought by Mr. J. J. Moore, a businessman, 12,000 guineas at the Goffs November sales in the Kildare yesterday.

The 10-year-old, bay mare, who was bought by Mr. J. J. Moore, a businessman, 12,000 guineas at the Goffs November sales in the Kildare yesterday.

The 10-year-old, bay mare, who was bought by Mr. J. J. Moore, a businessman, 12,000 guineas at the Goffs November sales in the Kildare yesterday.

The 10-year-old, bay mare, who was bought by Mr. J. J. Moore, a businessman, 12,000 guineas at the Goffs November sales in the Kildare yesterday.

The 10-year-old, bay mare, who was bought by Mr. J. J. Moore, a businessman, 12,000 guineas at the Goffs November sales in the Kildare yesterday.

The 10-year-old, bay mare, who was bought by Mr. J. J. Moore, a businessman, 12,000 guineas at the Goffs November sales in the Kildare yesterday.

The 10-year-old, bay mare, who was bought by Mr. J. J. Moore, a businessman, 12,000 guineas at the Goffs November sales in the Kildare yesterday.

The 10-year-old, bay mare, who was bought by Mr. J. J. Moore, a businessman, 12,000 guineas at the Goffs November sales in the Kildare yesterday.

The 10-year-old, bay mare, who was bought by Mr. J. J. Moore, a businessman, 12,000 guineas at the Goffs November sales in the Kildare yesterday.

Luxuriate opens account

A 400-mile round trip and a drop in class brought the American-bred Luxuriate his first win at the 10-year-old, bay mare, who was bought by Mr. J. J. Moore, a businessman, 12,000 guineas at the Goffs November sales in the Kildare yesterday.

A 400-mile round trip and a drop in class brought the American-bred Luxuriate his first win at the 10-year-old, bay mare, who was bought by Mr. J. J. Moore, a businessman, 12,000 guineas at the Goffs November sales in the Kildare yesterday.

A 400-mile round trip and a drop in class brought the American-bred Luxuriate his first win at the 10-year-old, bay mare, who was bought by Mr. J. J. Moore, a businessman, 12,000 guineas at the Goffs November sales in the Kildare yesterday.

La creme de la creme

CHAIRMAN'S SECRETARY

negotiable up to c £7,000 p.a.

required by the Chairman of one of Britain's successful Engineering Companies whose products are market leaders in most countries of the world.

The nature of the job and the demands it makes on the holder are such that only candidates who are truly career minded and dedicated to their work should apply. The requirement is for a highly competent secretary with excellent shorthand and typing skills who has both the personal qualities and the all-round business experience to succeed in a high grade appointment.

The work is demanding and will involve long than normal working hours, but for the right person it provides the kind of opportunity and involvement that a Top Secretary seeks.

Applicants, who are unlikely to be less than 25 years of age should be car owners and resident in the Mid/South Bedfordshire area.

In the first instance, send comprehensive C.V. in return for further details and Application Form.



Chief Executive,
Alme Recruitment Consultants,
Alme Chambers, 1 High St.,
Leighton Buzzard, Beds.
LU7 2DW.

The National Heart and Chest Hospitals
Brompton HospitalPersonal Assistant
to Group Engineer

(salary within range £3,750-£7,540)

required to provide an administrative and secretarial service to the Group Engineer and also to other members of the Department.

The work will include attendance at meetings to record minutes, dissemination of information throughout the Department, maintenance of staff records, organisation of work going to the Group Engineer, communications with contractors and hospital staff, plus normal secretarial work for which good shorthand and typing skills are required. The ability to work on own initiative without supervision is essential.

Application forms and further details from Miss J. A. Jenkins, Personnel Manager, Brompton Hospital, Fulham Road, London SW3 6HP. Tel: 01-352 8121, ext. 4357.

TRUST HOUSE FORTE PLC

Senior Secretary

Park Lane

We currently have a vacancy for a competent and well organised Senior Secretary with a minimum of 4 years experience to work for our Group Financial Director.

The successful applicant will have good shorthand and typing skills and will be willing to become involved in the various day to day activities within the department. A knowledge of stock exchange is desirable.

Excellent company benefits are offered including a free lunch, discounts on hotel accommodation and holiday. Please apply in writing giving details of age, experience and salary to:

John Mitchell, Trusthouse Forte PLC,
7 Hercules Square, London W1, Tel: 495 8121
NO AGENCIES PLEASE

SHIPPING—CIRCA £7,500

ADMINISTRATIVE SECRETARY

Our client, one of the world's most successful shipping companies, is extremely unusual in its highly flexible attitude towards its staff and its genuine interest in career development. A new position has been created to work as Secretary to the Deputy M.D. For which you will need all your energy and initiative to help run this medium sized busy office. You should have a bright, outgoing personality and enjoy working as part of a small dynamic team. Good shorthand/typing skills necessary. Excellent company benefits and superb offices near Cannon Street.

Ring 585 3436

Crone Corkill
Recruitment Consultants

RECEPTIONIST/
TELEPHONIST

An experienced and responsible person required. Aged 25-35 to work for an expanding firm of surveyors, in luxury office overlooking Green Park. Must be articulate, hard working and with above average intelligence. Hours 9.15-5.45, 4 weeks holiday p.a. and above average salary.

TELEPHONE FAMILIA DUNN
STRATTON HOUSE, STRATTON STREET
LONDON W.1. 01-493 8408

£7,500

SECRETARY/PA for the marketing and sales office of the Foreign Tourist Authority. Based in the Park Lane area. Must be well organized and capable of running office in absence of Director. Successful candidate will possess typing skills of at least 60 wpm and shorthand of 100 wpm. Immediate start.

APPLY WITH FULL C.V. BOX 0892 G, THE TIMES.

EXECUTIVE BILINGUAL SEC. — £8,000+

My client, an international company based in London, requires a bilingual secretary to assist its President. English and French shorthand is essential. Together with good knowledge of Spanish and with previous experience in a Banking or Financial environment.

This outstanding role will see this person offering a career with excellent benefits, paid overtime, etc.

Please call David Shepherd, 01-495 7721

DAVID WHITE ASSOCIATES LTD.
Recruitment Consultants

SECRETARY/OFFICE ADMINISTRATOR

We are a well established Construction Company located in Streatham looking for an experienced Secretary to assist its Managing Director.

Applicants should be aged 25-40 to work with our Company Accountant/Financial Director. Good shorthand and typing skills are essential. Ability to deal with the administration of our offices, including personnel and general purchasing. We are offering the successful candidate a salary of £5,500 p.a. plus 4/5 weeks holiday. The offices are modern with ample car-parking and also close to a main-line station and the High St.

For interview please telephone Norma Houn on

769 4477

FLEET ST

This professional international company requires 2 PA/Secretaries immediately. PA/Secretary with 1 year's experience and 1 shorthand. Good skills & willingness to learn. Age 25+. Salary £3,140 + 21 day LV's. Please telephone Vivienne King.

JOAN TREE AGENCY

01-499 4946
25 South Molton Street W1

NOTICE

All advertisements are subject to the conditions of the Times which are available on request.

£8,000 KNIGHTSBRIDGE

Chief Executive of Holding Company in Knightsbridge needs a P.A./Secretary. In addition to running the London office, you will be closely involved with all the activities of the group—liaising daily with the directors of the operating companies.

£7,000—CITY

Organise the hectic business and social life of this City businessman—one minute it's high finance, the next it's with the Trainer of his Racing stable. Good speech, a car driver, quick thinking and a vibrant personality needed for this one!

Directors' Secretaries
RECRUITMENT CONSULTANTS
Tel: 01-629 9323

International
Personnel Assistant

We are a major international firm of Chartered Accountants. With 30 offices across 6 continents and 56 countries, International staff transfers are a major part of our business.

As Assistant to the International Personnel Manager, you will need to be initiative and a fast learner. You will be used to taking responsibility and working under pressure (with up to 150 transfers a year, you will certainly be busy!)—and you must enjoy dealing with people and their many queries. You should have good shorthand and typing skills and around 4 years' previous experience.

In return, we offer you a challenge, a friendly working environment and a good remuneration package.

INTERESTED?

Contact Anne-Lesley Gold for further information on

01-249 3913 Ext. 135.

Deloitte Haskins & Sells

25 Broad Street, London, E.C.4.

PRIVATE ADMINISTRATION
SECRETARY

Applications are invited from suitably qualified, responsible Secretaries, for the above new post. Located in the West End Office, the Private Secretary will be responsible for the personal business of our Saudi Arabian Principals and must be willing to travel at short notice to any part of Europe or Scandinavia on their behalf.

This position will be of interest to mature, trustworthy Administrators/Secretaries, aged 40-50 years, previously with good shorthand/typing skills and have at least five years' experience of running the Private Office of a Company Chairman or similar. Excellent Contract Conditions will be offered with a salary of £7,000 p.a. Suitably qualified candidates should forward detailed C.V. and copy Qualifications/References etc. (including £200 fee) to:

A.J. White Recruitment Manager
KAL ENTERPRISES (UK) LIMITED
40 Upper Brook Street
London W.1Y 1EP

Paris, fluent French sec no a/hand, 21+ £7,500.

Strasbourg, Sec/pa with German and French, 23+ £8,000.

Düsseldorf, fluent German sec, no a/hand, 28+ £10,000.

London W.1, Sec/pa with German and French, 25+ £7,500.

London City, Greek-speaking recep/typist, 28,000.

Hounslow, fluent German sec, 22+, £8,000+.

London City, fluent French both a/hand, 21+, £5,000.

London SW1, Sec pa, knowledge Italian, 28,500.

For further details of the above posts and many more ring 01-859 3585

CLC LANGUAGE SERVICES LTD.,
London's leading Language Job Specialists
6 Buckingham St, WC2

PA/SECRETARY
TO MANAGING DIRECTOR
INTERNATIONAL TRADING COMPANY

We are looking for a person with a high standard of education, secretarial training and experience to handle a wide variety of duties. Salary c. £7,000 per annum. Location: air conditioned, newly decorated offices off Bond St.

Telephone David Chambers
01-629 6182

IT REALLY DOES MAKE SENSE
TO USE OUR TEMPS!

With more than 21 years of Staff Recruitment behind us we can say, without hesitation, that our Temporary Secretary Department can solve your staff problems by providing, at very competitive rates, the best company Secretaries wherever and whenever needed.

Telephone Susan Gilling
01-222 6884

NORMA SKEMP
PERSONNEL SERVICES LTD.,
14 Broadway, S.W.1.

KNIGHTSBRIDGE
c. £7,500

Chief Executive of a small company in Knightsbridge needs a P.A./Secretary. In addition to running the London office, you will be closely involved with all the activities of the group—liaising daily with the directors of the operating companies.

Applicants should be aged 25-40 to work with our Company Accountant/Financial Director. Good shorthand and typing skills are essential. Ability to deal with the administration of our offices, including personnel and general purchasing. We are offering the successful candidate a salary of £5,500 p.a. plus 4/5 weeks holiday. The offices are modern with ample car-parking and also close to a main-line station and the High St.

For interview please telephone Norma Houn on

769 4477

THE MOVIES
£5,500

A famous film company needs a P.A./Secretary. In addition to running the London office, you will be closely involved with all the activities of the group—liaising daily with the directors of the operating companies.

Applicants should be aged 25-40 to work with our Company Accountant/Financial Director. Good shorthand and typing skills are essential. Ability to deal with the administration of our offices, including personnel and general purchasing. We are offering the successful candidate a salary of £5,500 p.a. plus 4/5 weeks holiday. The offices are modern with ample car-parking and also close to a main-line station and the High St.

For interview please telephone Norma Houn on

769 4477

SECRETARY/PA for the marketing and sales office of the Foreign Tourist Authority. Based in the Park Lane area. Must be well organized and capable of running office in absence of Director. Successful candidate will possess typing skills of at least 60 wpm and shorthand of 100 wpm. Immediate start.

APPLY WITH FULL C.V. BOX 0892 G, THE TIMES.

SECRETARY/PA for the marketing and sales office of the Foreign Tourist Authority. Based in the Park Lane area. Must be well organized and capable of running office in absence of Director. Successful candidate will possess typing skills of at least 60 wpm and shorthand of 100 wpm. Immediate start.

APPLY WITH FULL C.V. BOX 0892 G, THE TIMES.

SECRETARY/PA for the marketing and sales office of the Foreign Tourist Authority. Based in the Park Lane area. Must be well organized and capable of running office in absence of Director. Successful candidate will possess typing skills of at least 60 wpm and shorthand of 100 wpm. Immediate start.

APPLY WITH FULL C.V. BOX 0892 G, THE TIMES.

SECRETARY/PA for the marketing and sales office of the Foreign Tourist Authority. Based in the Park Lane area. Must be well organized and capable of running office in absence of Director. Successful candidate will possess typing skills of at least 60 wpm and shorthand of 100 wpm. Immediate start.

APPLY WITH FULL C.V. BOX 0892 G, THE TIMES.

The Managing Director of Independent Television Publications Limited (the publishers of TV Times Magazine) requires a

SECRETARY/PERSONAL ASSISTANT

Previous experience of working at this level is essential. Candidates must have a full knowledge of the duties associated with the handling of a Chief Executive's business activities.

This is a demanding and challenging job, which will involve working irregular hours. In return, it will command a salary of not less than £5,500 per annum.

Applications (in writing) with full CV to:

Eric Watt, Personnel Director

Independent Television Publications Ltd.,

247 Tottenham Court Road, London W1P 6AU

No telephone applications, please

EXPERIENCED SECRETARY
FOR MAYFAIR

An experienced secretary is required at the Mayfair office of a small company engaged in international trade and currently expanding its operations. Candidates should be aged between 30-40 and must have initiative and experience of running an office with little supervision. A working knowledge of French would be an advantage.

Attractive remuneration will be offered. Please write with details of experience to:

GLEN YORK LTD.,

53 UPPER BROOK STREET,

LONDON, W.1.

A leading international investment group requires an experienced

FRENCH BI-LINGUAL SECRETARY

to work for two of our branches. Approximately 10% of the work will be done in French. The successful candidate will be a mature, experienced, and efficient secretary with a minimum of 5 years' experience in a similar position. A knowledge of French is essential. Salary £7,500 p.a. plus 4 weeks holiday and pension. Please send C.V. and references to:

Personal Dept., Merrill Lynch Holdings Ltd.,
2 Newgate Street, London EC4.

Merrill Lynch

SECRETARY TO GROUP BOARD
FINANCIAL DIRECTOR

Expanding Lloyd's Insurance Brokers require a first class Secretary to assist the Financial Director. The successful candidate will be a mature, experienced, and efficient secretary with a minimum of 5 years' experience in a similar position. A knowledge of French is essential. Salary £7,500 p.a. plus 4 weeks holiday and pension. Please send C.V. and references to:

Personal Dept., Merrill Lynch Holdings Ltd.,
2 Newgate Street, London EC4.

Recruitment Consultants

PUBLICITY ASSISTANT £7,000

Excellent opportunity to expand the PR team. Previous PR experience essential. Salary £7,000 p.a. plus 4 weeks holiday and pension. Please send C.V. and references to:

Personal Dept., Merrill Lynch Holdings Ltd.,
2 Newgate Street, London EC4.

adpower communications

8 Broad Street, London W1

£7,500+ MORTGAGE

The newly appointed Head of the Personnel Dept. of a leading international bank is looking for a P.A./Secretary. The successful candidate will be a mature, experienced, and efficient secretary with a minimum of 5 years' experience in a similar position. A knowledge of French is essential. Salary £7,500 p.a. plus 4 weeks holiday and pension. Please send C.V. and references to:

Personal Dept., Merrill Lynch Holdings Ltd.,
2 Newgate Street, London EC4.

£4,500+ YOUNG M.D. NEEDS YOUR HELP!

Working in a fun atmosphere, you will be given the chance to help a young man with his business. The successful candidate will be a mature, experienced, and efficient secretary with a minimum of 5 years' experience in a similar position. A knowledge of French is essential. Salary £4,500 p.a. plus 4 weeks holiday and pension. Please send C.V. and references to:

Personal Dept., Merrill Lynch Holdings Ltd.,
2 Newgate Street, London EC4.

LUXURY OFFICES SW1

Young man in U.S. needs a P.A./Secretary. The successful candidate will be a mature, experienced, and efficient secretary with a minimum of 5 years' experience in a similar position. A knowledge of French is essential. Salary £4,500 p.a. plus 4 weeks holiday and pension. Please send C.V. and references to:

Personal Dept., Merrill Lynch Holdings Ltd.,
2 Newgate Street, London EC4.

P.A. TO MANAGING DIRECTOR NW3

High intelligence, language ability to research, cope with numerous problems concurrently. No typing skills needed. Excellent remuneration. Salary £7,500 p.a. plus 4 weeks holiday and pension. Please send C.V. and references to:

Personal Dept., Merrill Lynch Holdings Ltd.,
2 Newgate Street, London EC4.

JOAN TREE AGENCY

01-499 4946
25 South Molton Street W1

EXECUTIVE P.A. £7,000

Outstanding potential career opportunity for a young woman with a minimum of 5 years' experience in a similar position. A knowledge of French is essential. Salary £7,000 p.a. plus 4 weeks holiday and pension. Please send C.V. and references to:

Personal Dept., Merrill Lynch Holdings Ltd.,
2 Newgate Street, London EC4.

HIGH LEVEL FRENCH FINANCE

A PA position handling a high level of finance. The successful candidate will be a mature, experienced, and efficient secretary with a minimum of 5 years' experience in a similar position. A knowledge of French is essential. Salary £7,500 p.a. plus 4 weeks holiday and pension. Please send C.V. and references to:

Personal Dept., Merrill Lynch Holdings Ltd.,
2 Newgate Street, London EC4.

A CAREER OPPORTUNITY c. £7,000
Our client, a subsidiary of a large international company, seeks a P.A./Secretary to assist its Managing Director. The successful candidate will be a mature, experienced, and efficient secretary with a minimum of 5 years' experience in a similar position. A knowledge of French is essential. Salary £7,000 p.a. plus 4 weeks holiday and pension. Please send C.V. and references to:

Personal Dept., Merrill Lynch Holdings Ltd.,
2 Newgate Street, London EC4.

PERSONNEL ADMIN. ASST. £6,250

Join the Personnel Department of an international company. The successful candidate will be a mature, experienced, and efficient secretary with a minimum of 5 years' experience in a similar position. A knowledge of French is essential. Salary £6,250 p.a. plus 4 weeks holiday and pension. Please send C.V. and references to:

Personal Dept., Merrill Lynch Holdings Ltd.,
2 Newgate Street, London EC4.

Elizabeth Hunt RECRUITMENT CONSULTANTS

18 Grosvenor Street, London W1
Telephone 01-499 2921

25,000+ MORTGAGE

An excellent Secretary/PA with fluent French and English. Salary £25,000 p.a. plus 4 weeks holiday and pension. Please send C.V. and references to:

Personal Dept., Merrill Lynch Holdings Ltd.,
2 Newgate Street, London EC4.

25,000+ MORTGAGE

A Secretary with fluent French and English. Salary £25,000 p.a. plus 4 weeks holiday and pension. Please send C.V. and references to:

Personal Dept., Merrill Lynch Holdings Ltd.,
2 Newgate Street, London EC4.

COLLEGE LEAVER £5,000+

2nd Secretary in prestigious Chairman's office. Excellent education and excellent salary. Please send C.V. and references to:

Personal Dept., Merrill Lynch Holdings Ltd.,
2 Newgate Street, London EC4.

Angela Mortimer Ltd

156 Piccadilly
01-499 2921

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

A major City based company with large overseas interests seeks an experienced Secretary fluent in French and English. Salary £7,500 p.a. plus 4 weeks holiday and pension. Please send C.V. and references to:

Personal Dept., Merrill Lynch Holdings Ltd.,
2 Newgate Street, London EC4.

HEINEMANN EDUCATIONAL BOOKS SECRETARY/P.A.

Required by the Social Sciences Publisher, Heinemann Educational Books, a position of Secretary/P.A. to the Managing Director. The successful candidate will be a mature, experienced, and efficient secretary with a minimum of 5 years' experience in a similar position. A knowledge of French is essential. Salary £7,500 p.a. plus 4 weeks holiday and pension. Please send C.V. and references to:

Personal Dept., Merrill Lynch Holdings Ltd.,
2 Newgate Street, London EC4.

Bernadette of Bond St.

11, 55, (near 40) Bond Street
01-493 1234

P.A./SECRETARY TO GRAPHIC DESIGN STUDIO

We require a competent and enthusiastic person to assist the Managing Director of our design studio in Kensington. The successful candidate will be a mature, experienced, and efficient secretary with a minimum of 5 years' experience in a similar position. A knowledge of French is essential. Salary £7,500 p.a. plus 4 weeks holiday and pension. Please send C.V. and references to:

Personal Dept., Merrill Lynch Holdings Ltd.,
2 Newgate Street, London EC4.

SCHOOL NURSAR KENSINGTON

KURSAR required immediately for a well established Kensington school. Applicants must have knowledge of school management and be able to handle the day to day running of the school. Salary £7,500 p.a. plus 4 weeks holiday and pension. Please send C.V. and references to:

Personal Dept., Merrill Lynch Holdings Ltd.,
2 Newgate Street, London EC4.

PUBLISHING AND CONFERENCE ORGANISING

Cheerful and efficient Secretary required for Publishing and Conference Organising. The successful candidate will be a mature, experienced, and efficient secretary with a minimum of 5 years' experience in a similar position. A knowledge of French is essential. Salary £7,500 p.a. plus 4 weeks holiday and pension. Please send C.V. and references to:

Personal Dept., Merrill Lynch Holdings Ltd.,
2 Newgate Street, London EC4.

SENIOR SECRETARIES

Recruitment Consultants
3/5 Trump Street EC2V 8DA
01-606 1611

AUDIO SECRETARY

Competent audio secretary required to work at Director level in the production division of a major international company. The successful candidate will be a mature, experienced, and efficient secretary with a minimum of 5 years' experience in a similar position. A knowledge of French is essential. Salary £7,500 p.a. plus 4 weeks holiday and pension. Please send C.V. and references to:

Personal Dept., Merrill Lynch Holdings Ltd.,
2 Newgate Street, London EC4.

BRIGHT AUDIO SECRETARY

Our small busy City office needs a bright, enthusiastic and efficient audio secretary. The successful candidate will be a mature, experienced, and efficient secretary with a minimum of 5 years' experience in a similar position. A knowledge of French is essential. Salary £7,500 p.a. plus 4 weeks holiday and pension. Please send C.V. and references to:

Personal Dept., Merrill Lynch Holdings Ltd.,
2 Newgate Street, London EC4.

UNUSUALLY INTERESTING JOB

Responsible well-organised person, experienced in the management of a large team, is required for a major international company. The successful candidate will be a mature, experienced, and efficient secretary with a minimum of 5 years' experience in a similar position. A knowledge of French is essential. Salary £7,500 p.a. plus 4 weeks holiday and pension. Please send C.V. and references to:

Personal Dept., Merrill Lynch Holdings Ltd.,
2 Newgate Street, London EC4.

Curb on foreign bank bids shelved

By Anthony Evans, Political Correspondent

The Cabinet's economic strategy committee yesterday decided to shelve a plan to legislate against foreign takeovers of British banks.

A Treasury paper, calling for reserve powers to block selected takeovers, has been on the committee's rolling agenda for a number of weeks.

The proposal was prompted by Bank of England disquiet over the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation's £500m-plus bid for the Royal Bank of Scotland earlier this year.

Mr Gordon Richardson, the Governor of the Bank of England, was said to be the moving force behind the Treasury counter attack. But when the issue was finally reached at a No 10 meeting of ministers yesterday morning, it was formally agreed that there should be no present plans to legislate.

Mr John Biffen, the Trade Secretary, and Mr Humphrey Atkins, the deputy Foreign Secretary, who is also the Lord Privy Seal, were understood to have taken a highly hostile line against the Treasury brief,

which would have been backed by Sir Geoffrey Howe, the Chancellor.

Some Whitehall sources suggested last night that the Treasury would now attempt to minimise the setback, perhaps, that it had merely been acting as a mouthpiece for the Bank.

It was pointed out that if the Chancellor had been acting as a devil's advocate, the Treasury paper had carried supreme conviction.

Nevertheless, the point made jointly by Trade and the Foreign Office was that it would be dangerous for the Government to take over and precipitate action against foreign takeovers at a time when Her Majesty's Government was calling for liberalization of financial services in the EEC.

The Monopolies and Mergers Commission, which is now examining the Royal Bank of Scotland bids from both Hongkong and Shanghai and the Standard Chartered Bank, could also offer a more subtle resolution of the problem when it reports to Mr Biffen sometime before the end of January.

Stevens gets the sack

Continued from page 1

the Daily Express proved more resilient when he took over than when he was managing director in 1972. He saved several million pounds by closing the Scottish Daily Express in 1974, but was unable to prevent a steady ebb of circulation.

The Daily Express, the group's flagship, racked in vain from "up-market" to "down-market" under one editor after another: first Ian MacColl, then Alan Bates, Roy Wright, Derek Jamieson, Arthur Firth and, finally, Christopher Ward. He came over from the Daily Mirror six weeks ago.

Yesterday Mr Ward told his editorial staff that he had been assured by Lord Matthews that the company's plans for the group would not be in any way affected by Stevens's departure. The situation remained that the company intended to develop and strengthen the Daily Express editorially and invest in its future success. Lord Matthews had added that

he was pleased with recent changes in the paper (which has been going back up-market), and the editor and staff enjoyed his complete confidence.

Trafalgar House took over the ailing Beaverbrook empire in 1977 and Mr Stevens with it. The handsome, golden-haired Old Etonian, now 49, with his short temper and taste for high life, was an odd chief executive for Victor Matthews, the self-made rough-hewn builder who is now 61. In the end, Lord Matthews, as he became, may have decided that he needed a rather staid hand at the tiller as his newspapers pough through Fleet Street's heavy seas.

Our City staff writes: Lordship's latest profile, last year's £48m, is now £30.5m, worth of hotels in the United Kingdom, including The Ritz, and in the Caribbean; and Curd with the QBE as its flagship in £7m worth of ships, aircraft, plant and equipment. Diary, page 12.



From college to the top: In 1936, the 30-year-old Leonid Brezhnev (right) was a student at a military armour school. There have been rich rewards since.

Son of the Soviet Union, for 75 years and true

The Soviet news agency Tass has issued the following statement and accompanying photographs to celebrate the occasion of President Brezhnev's seventy-fifth birthday:

The 19th of December, 1981, is the 75th birthday of Leonid Ilyich Brezhnev, General Secretary of the central committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, chairman of the Defence Council of the USSR, Marshal of the Soviet Union, who is an outstanding continuer of Lenin's cause and that of the great October Socialist Revolution, a true son of the Soviet Nation, an ardent activist of the Communist Party, Soviet state and

international communist movement, a champion of peace and social progress, and a consistent Marxist-Leninist.

The resolute and fruitful activity of L. I. Brezhnev is an inspiring example of selfless service to the motherland, to the Lenin party and the cause of communism.

The inexhaustible energy, the principled stand of the party member and the indissoluble connection with the nation's life, which are all inherent in L. I. Brezhnev's work, have gained him the universal affection and a profound respect by the working people.

In all the posts in the party's and the state's management, which he has ever held on the party's directions, L. I.

Brezhnev has justified the honourable trust accorded to him.

Under L. I. Brezhnev's wise guidance our country is steadily progressing economically, politically and culturally, the alliance of the working class, collective farmers and people's intelligentsia has been still strengthening and the friendship between the peoples of the Soviet Union has become closer.

The success of the USSR in building up a communist society is much contributed by the multifaceted activity of L. I. Brezhnev in strengthening peace in the world and in building up the Soviet Union's prestige and influence in the international arena.

Tentative peace offer at ITN

The television technicians union, ACTT, offered last night to end its four-day-old strike at Independent Television. News if management referred the dispute to the industry's agreed arbitration.

BL challenges big rate increases

Rates increases on its car plants running into millions of pounds were challenged by BL yesterday in the High Court. BL Cars, still struggling to achieve economic recovery, faces a total rate bill this year for its factories in Birmingham of £534m, and in Coventry, a further £235m.

Ford lays off 2,000 at Halewood

Two thousand workers at Halewood, Merseyside, were laid off at lunchtime yesterday because of a dispute over discipline. The layoffs came after a worker in the assembly plant was suspended.

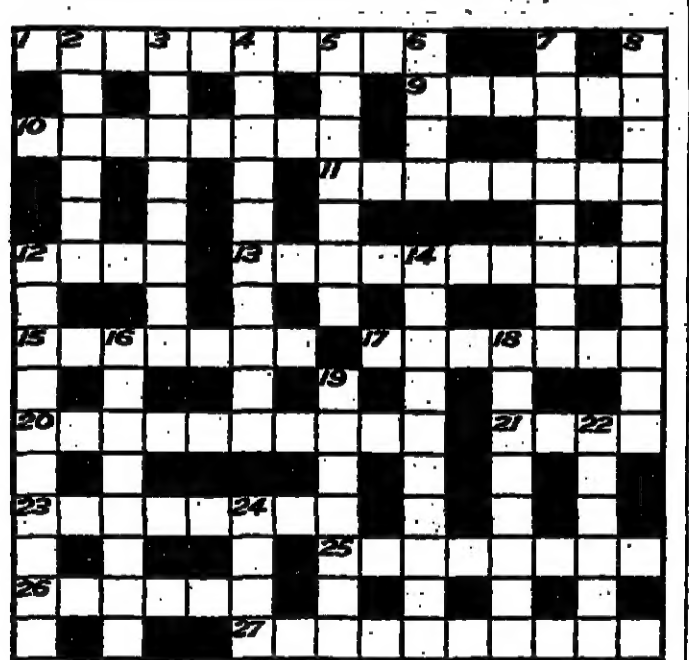
THE TIMES INFORMATION SERVICE

Tomorrow's events

The Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh give luncheon party for those attending meeting of the European Council in London, Buckingham Palace, 1. The Prince and Princess of Wales also attend.

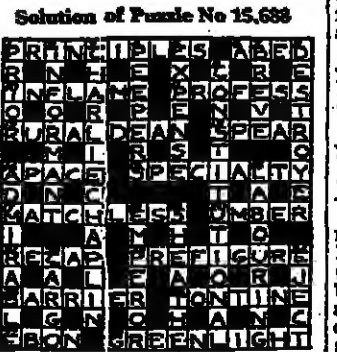
The Duke of Edinburgh, chairman of National Federation of Housing Associations working party on rural housing, chairs conference, Royal Society of Arts, John Adam Street, Adelphi, 3.25. The Prince and Princess of Wales also attend.

The Times Crossword Puzzle No 15,689



ACROSS

- 1 Fascinate of journalist's work (8)
- 2 Bacon first revised (6,4)
- 3 Egghead: poor rival for Don's former sweetheart (6)
- 4 Record of 17th Century fireplace (8)
- 5 Design to give dance as wedding present (5,4)
- 6 Outfits to examine carefully (4)
- 7 Part of the movement that led to 15 (10)
- 8 These fighters release titled brother (7)
- 9 To curb consumption is of no avail (7)
- 10 Banged a kind of bell and had speech stopped (6,4)
- 11 Stripped under endless difficulty (4)
- 12 Such hands are liable to decline responsibility (8)
- 13 Bird's openings to nest under that church (8)
- 14 On paper, rubber has no visible effect (6)
- 15 Royal household's gaming board (5,5)



DOWN

- 1 One over the eight? This provides timely rescue (10)
- 2 Bear footman who's not in step (7)
- 3 Outcry in Shetland (4)
- 4 Veronica's view (5,3)
- 5 What's left of unsavoury mouthful (5,5)
- 6 Flatery is silly, observed the German (4,6)
- 7 Primitive Italian form of centaurs (8)
- 8 Ship's arrival causes collapse of country (8)
- 9 Enter undisturbed by old French general (7)
- 10 Cheated firm beginning to trade in Oxfordshire (5)
- 11 Composer's main danger (4)

logical Society of London attends symposium on animal disease, Regent Park, 3.20. and attends dinner given by Institute of Economic Affairs, 2 Lord North Street, London, 7.45.

The Prince of Wales receives Honorary Doctorate of Music, Royal College of Music, Prince Consort Road, 3.

Princess Anne opens Gunter Museum, Redoubt, Alaska, 12.30. and attends dinner given by Institute of Economic Affairs, 2 Lord North Street, London, 7.45.

Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother visits Royal College of Music, 3.30.

Princess Margaret presents Children of the Year Awards in aid of Barnardo's, which she is president, Savoy Hotel, 12.30.

Princess Alice Duchess of Gloucester, opens Association of Medical Research charities exhibition, Fort House, Savile Row, 11.35, and attends Swan Feast of the Mechanical Company of Vintners, Vintners Hall, 7.15.

Talks, lectures

Rubens, a draughtsman, National Gallery, 1.

"Origins of reactor systems" Professor M. Gowing, Institution of Mechanical Engineers, 1 Birdcage Walk, London, 6.

"Prehistoric pottery in the museum collection" Jean Macdonald, Museum of London, London Wall, 1.10.

Exhibitions

Sir Hugh Owen, centenary, Hugh Owen Library, Peniarth Campus, University of Wales, Aberystwyth, 9.5.30.

Britain's North Sea oil and gas, museum and art galleries, High Street, Paisley, 10.5.

Memorial service

"Thanksgiving Service for the life and ministry of Richard Howard, Provost, Stirling, Coventry Cathedral, 12.30.

Sporting fixtures

Football: UEFA Cup, third round, first leg; Two League Cup, third round, replays; Four FA Cup, first round, replays; Two first division and two second division matches (see page 22).

Racing: Meetings at Haydock Park (1.0) and Ludlow (12.45).

Sport on TV

BEI: 9.35, Sportsnight.

Commons (2.30): Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) Bill, second reading.

(2.30): Debates on relationship between European NATO countries and America and on steps to encourage employers to expand their workforces.

Parliament today

Commons (2.30): Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) Bill, second reading.

(2.30): Debates on relationship between European NATO countries and America and on steps to encourage employers to expand their workforces.

Parliament today

Commons (2.30): Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) Bill, second reading.

(2.30): Debates on relationship between European NATO countries and America and on steps to encourage employers to expand their workforces.

The Times list of best-selling books

Hardback	Softback	Price
Robert Graves: <i>Goodbye to Arms</i>	John Galsworthy: <i>The Forsyte Saga</i>	£9.95
William Somerset Maugham: <i>Of Human Bondage</i>	John Galsworthy: <i>The Forsyte Saga</i>	£9.95
William Somerset Maugham: <i>Of Human Bondage</i>	John Galsworthy: <i>The Forsyte Saga</i>	£9.95
William Somerset Maugham: <i>Of Human Bondage</i>	John Galsworthy: <i>The Forsyte Saga</i>	£9.95
William Somerset Maugham: <i>Of Human Bondage</i>	John Galsworthy: <i>The Forsyte Saga</i>	£9.95

The Times list is based on trade sales through Hamrick's to 400 bookshops and verified retail sales through eight Hamrick's bookshops and 20 others.

Ferry cancellations

The papers

Weather

A weak ridge of high pressure will cross all areas. A trough of low pressure will move into NW areas later.

High tides

Location	Time	Height
London	12.59	7.1
London	12.59	7.1
London	12.59	7.1

Around Britain

Location	Time	Height
London	12.59	7.1
London	12.59	7.1
London	12.59	7.1

The Pound

Country	Rate
Australia	1.68
Canada	1.61
Denmark	1.61

Lighting up time

Location	Time
London	4.30 pm to 7.05 pm
London	4.30 pm to 7.05 pm
London	4.30 pm to 7.05 pm

Yesterday

Location	Temp
London	12.5
London	12.5
London	12.5

Satellite predictions

Location	Temp
London	12.5
London	12.5
London	12.5

Your life in your hands

Your very life, or the life of a loved one, may depend on a surgeon's ability and training. So it may come as a surprise to you that the Royal College of Surgeons of England - which is responsible for training our finest surgeons - is a totally independent institution largely supported by voluntary contributions.

Alongside our postgraduate training programmes and examinations for surgical qualifications, we run vital research projects in such fields as anaesthesia, arthritis, asthma, birth defects, blindness, cancer, dental decay, organ transplantation and thrombosis.

The future of the College and its work is in your hands.

Your donation, covenant or legacy will be gratefully received by the Appeal Secretary, Royal College of Surgeons of England, 35/43 Lincoln's Inn Fields, London WC2A 3PN.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND

(Registered Charity No. 212808)